

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

Western Canada's Agricultural Weekly

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Vol. XLVI

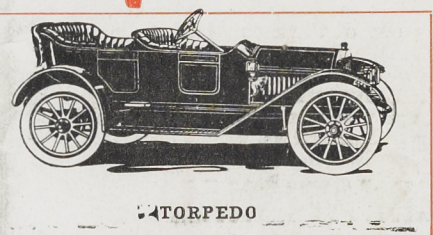
Winnipeg, Canada, July 26, 1911

No. 983

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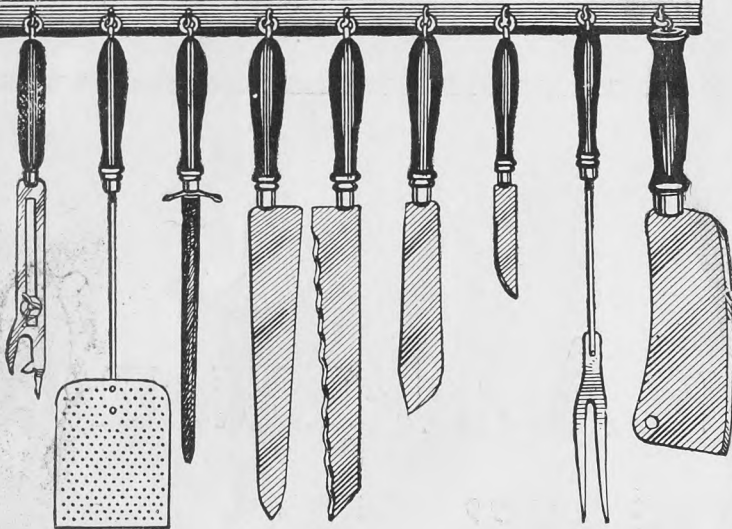
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G O S S I P

MINNESOTA STATE FAIR

The fifty-second annual state fair of Minnesota will be held at Hamline, midway between St. Paul and Minneapolis, from September 4 to 9, when premiums amounting to \$81,054.75 will be competed for in the various departments. The premium list is, indeed, very attractive and well gotten up. Competition in most classes is open to the world.

CONSOLIDATION NOT COSTLY

The beneficent consolidation of rural schools would probably go forward much more rapidly were it not for a general apprehension that it may involve excessive cost, as compared with that of the prevailing system and with the financial strength of the community. The first question asked, when consolidation is mentioned, is "What will it cost?"

A little investigation brings out the fact that in some instances the saving in the amount paid for teachers' salaries, fuel and supplies, brought about by the consolidation of a number of district schools in one, has fully equalled the added cost of transporting to the consolidated school the children living at a distance. In the majority of cases, however, the rule, "the better the article, the higher the cost" is found applicable to the consolidated school. The excess in cost, is, however, very moderate when compared with the benefits received.

Superintendent of Public Instruction Schultz has furnished to the University Farm Press News the following estimate of the cost of maintaining an average four-room graded school, such as would in most cases meet the demand for the benefits of consolidation in the rural districts of Minnesota:

| | |
|-------------------------|----------------|
| Teachers' wages | \$2,200 |
| Janitor | 150 |
| Fuel and supplies | 100 |
| Repairs | 150 |
| Text-books | 75 |
| Library books | 25 |
| Other purposes | 566 |
| Total | \$3,266 |

For a consolidated school, he says, an additional sum must be allowed for transportation and for maintaining special departments of household economy, manual training and elementary agriculture, and the items would be as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------|
| Principal | \$1,000 |
| Assistant | 630 |
| Two other teachers at \$450 each .. | 900 |
| Janitor | 200 |
| Fuel and supplies | 150 |
| Repairs and improvements | 150 |
| Text books and library | 100 |
| Interest and other purposes | 270 |
| Transportation | 600 |

Total \$4,000

The cost of the building is approximated at from \$8,000 to \$10,000; of equipment, at \$500.

For reliable figures as to the comparative expense of conducting separate and consolidated schools, on a scale of consolidation larger than the foregoing, we must look to the state of Indiana, where the work of consolidation has made more notable progress than in any other commonwealth. The following figures are for the schools in Hamilton township, Delaware county, Ind. being the average amount per year for three years in each case:

Cost per year of separate schools (not including high school), with nine teachers employed 138 days in each year (1896, 1897, 1898), \$5,152.98.

Cost per year of consolidated school (including transportation, but not including high school), with nine teachers 1 year and ten teachers 2 years, occupied 140 days in each year (1905, 1906, 1907) \$7,161.07.

Difference, partly due to the increased cost of everything, as well as to the salary of an additional teacher, \$2,008.09.

The consolidated school building here referred to is located at Royerton, Ind. It contains six schoolrooms, wide,

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spacious corridors, etc., and its cost was \$17,000. It serves a school population of 416 children.

In Indiana, where the transportation of children in special wagons to the consolidated schools has been reduced to a system, the cost of each wagon per day is stated at \$2.07, and the cost for each child per day at about 12½ cents—a trifle more than the street car fare which city children pay. How far this cost might be reduced by the employment of the same teams to convey adults, in the evenings, to the social and other functions which will naturally center around the consolidated school, has not been estimated.

The amount of taxable wealth in a community, necessary to the support of such a four-room consolidated school as that on which Supt. Schultz figures the cost of maintenance, estimated on the basis of a tax of 15 mills on the dollar (the Minnesota limit for local taxation for school maintenance) is \$266,666.66. It therefore is required that a valuation of only about \$11 an acre shall be placed on the land in an ordinary township to enable it to support a school whose presence will elevate not only the educational standard but the standards of social and intellectual life in the whole community. And this amount will be considerably reduced by the operation of the new Holmberg law, giving state aid to consolidated schools in Minnesota, and by the funds secured from apportionment. As for the cost of a building, the additional tax for building purposes allowed by the state law, of 10 mills on the dollar, would need to be levied for only four years to build and equip it.

The greater number of Minnesota townships have a taxable wealth so much in excess of the above estimate, that every one of them could, if it desired, support a larger and more complete consolidated school, like that at Royerton, above referred to, with a corps of ten teachers.—C. R. BARNES, in University Farm News.

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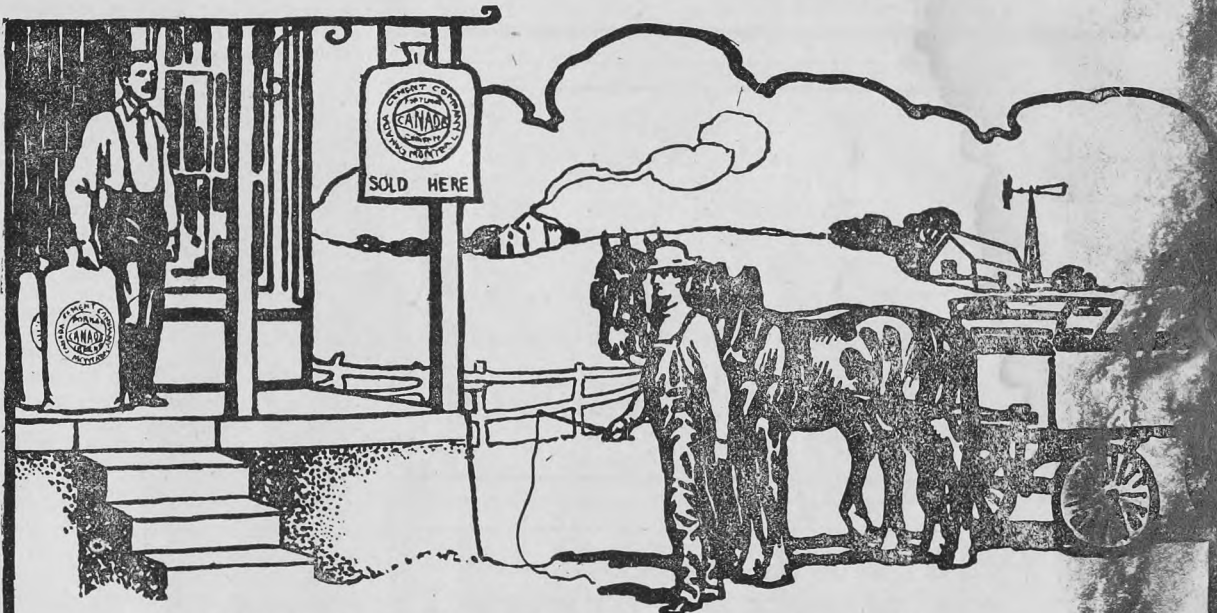
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showing the best of any particular kind of work done on his farm during 1911 with "CANADA" Cement. PRIZE "D"—\$100.00 to be given to the farmer in each Province who submits the best and most complete description of how any particular piece of work shown by accompanying photograph, was done.

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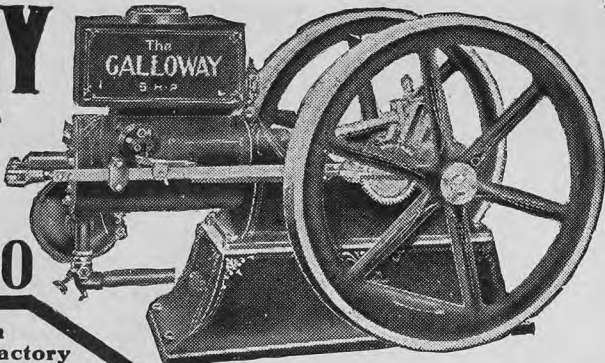
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Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

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GOSSIP

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

The last general assembly, having noted the excellent service done by the bulletin of agricultural statistics and the increasing importance of that publication in the world of agriculture and commerce, decided that supplements in the bulletin, which appears monthly, should be published weekly in order to furnish the public as quickly as possible with information concerning crops received by the institute shortly before or after the 15th of the month.

The first of these supplements (to the June bulletin) which has just been issued under the editorship of Professor Umberto Ricci, contains information received during the past ten days. In this supplement it is stated that the area sown to wheat in France is 95.9%, and in Canada 113% of last year's area. In Hungary, Italy and Switzerland, an average crop is promised.

In Serbia the conditions are very favorable to vegetation. In Holland and Sweden great heat and drought have retarded spring cereals.

We quote as follows Mr. Geo. Broomhall's report in the Corn Trade News of July 4th:

Russia.—Extremely hot weather is now prevailing in the southern and eastern regions. Along the Volga spring wheat is already much damaged, and in the eastern government of Orenburg the crops are said to be a failure. The Volga governments of Samara and Saratoff have between some 9,000,000 acres under spring wheat, and Orenburg 1½ millions. These crops had a bad start, but when rains fell we received much better reports of the outlook, but apparently the improvement was short lived. In the southern region reports can be classed as generally satisfactory, but here, too, there are complaints of excessive heat and spring wheat is still liable to damage. In the Caucasus and Poland the crops are good.

Roumania.—The weather in this country has turned very hot and this, though while quite favorable for the harvest, is not suitable for the maize crop and there are some fears of damage. A telegram we received this morning from Bucharest says that wheat cutting has now commenced in that part of the country, and, writing on the 30th June, our Braila correspondent reports as follows: Since writing you the day before yesterday thunderstorms and heavy rains have fallen all over the country and have been accompanied by high winds and hail of large size in parts, which have done some damage, but nothing of importance, as far as I can ascertain. The rain in western Wallachian will undoubtedly have done a great deal of good to the maize and caused complaints about dryness to cease.

France.—Abundant rain has fallen over the whole country, which caused some anxiety to the farmers, who are now preparing for harvest. Cutting should commence in the north by the end of next week. Winter wheat is very favorable, but spring wheat leaves something to be desired.

Germany.—The weather generally keeps cool and some further rains have fallen. This weather is regarded as suitable for the crops, and harvest prospects are reckoned to be moderately better. What complaints are made still refer mainly to rye and spring cereals, the wheat crop apparently continuing to give the best promise of all cereals.

Italy.—A report we have this day from our Naples correspondent says that the wheat harvest of southern Italy and Sicily has turned out satisfactorily. Prices, however, are held firmly, for there are no stocks of old wheat and there is a demand for shipment to northern provinces. In other parts of the country the weather last week was generally fine and with a normal temperature. Our Genoa correspondent writes that in some parts of the north and centre the harvest is expected to turn out well.

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FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

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VOL. XLVI.

WINNIPEG, CANADA, JULY 26, 1911

NO. 983

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AND HOME JOURNAL

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ESTABLISHED 1866

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL is published every Wednesday. It is published in the West and deals solely with Western conditions.

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Editorial

C. I. E. A.—What's in a Name?

Ever since the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Association decided to change its name almost everyone has been at a loss to know off-hand what the annual show is now called. Naturally it requires some time to adopt a new name. But why was a change made in this instance? Perhaps "Canadian" sounds bigger and broader than "Winnipeg," but, in the selection of a name for an association such as this, is not definiteness called for before broadness? In any event, the old name was good enough for twenty years, and the exhibition held annually at Winnipeg would have prospered as well under the old name as under the new.

The trouble is there are too many men always ready to adopt suggestions for changes in name, or anything else. The directors of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition—now the Canadian Industrial Exhibition—no doubt were carried away by a little silver-tongued oratory on the advisability of cutting loose from the "city" name and developing with one bound to something of national, or, at least Dominion wide importance. In a moment of weakness they fell. Now Winnipeg has an annual exhibition with a name that calls direct attention to nothing in particular. A few years ago Toronto made a similar move—and it is safe to say they are sorry for it, or, at least, that they have gained nothing by it.

In the case of Winnipeg the city can stand advertising. Moreover, outsiders who attend the exhibition are not jealous because the name of the town or municipality from which they come is not displayed everywhere. They were

perfectly satisfied with the old name that stood for two decades.

C. I. E. A.—Canadian Industrial Exhibition Association. What does it mean? Where is it held? Would not the directors do a wise thing if they would get together and decide to adopt the old name?

Why Not Rural Parcel Delivery?

People living in rural districts are now, thanks to the rural telephone and free rural mail delivery, enabled to enjoy and reap the benefit from these two sources of communication which city folks have long enjoyed. Residents of country districts who have been fortunate enough to get either one of these or both established in their localities, are loud in their praise of the good they do and would not be without them. While the country people are lauding these enterprises some few of the business men in the villages and smaller towns are of the opinion that these two conveniences are robbing them of a small portion of the trade that they once enjoyed, and are a means of taking this trade to the larger towns and cities, thus serving to promote centralization, which by some is considered a detriment to the best interests of any country. Some even go so far as to say that the small towns and villages will lose most, if not all, of their business places because of this, and consequently will become practically dead as far as enterprise is concerned. Whether or not this will follow remains to be seen, though it is a fact that the larger centers are going ahead much faster than the smaller towns, but was not this the case before rural mail routes were established and rural telephone lines built?

The country storekeeper or groceryman complains that the farmer does not come to town nearly as often as he did before he got these conveniences, and, as a result, he loses some trade, which is taken to the larger centers from time to time. If this is true, is it always the fault of these conveniences? In many cases the needed goods can be purchased cheaper in the larger cities, where a wider assortment is kept; and, while this is the case, no one can be blamed for buying where he thinks he can do so to best advantage. Very often the business man of the town or village could get more trade where telephones are used than he did before they were established. By establishing a system of parcel delivery to rural districts his trade would be increased, in place of showing a fall-off. The goods could be ordered by telephone, and, if they were delivered, the business men of the small town would increase his business to an extent even greater than that which he enjoyed before rural telephones and mail delivery came into general use. This is just as valuable to people of rural districts as it is to people of the city, and anything that will enable them to save even a few minutes each day will be readily appreciated by these busy people, and few better means of

saving time for them can be put into practice than for the business men of the smaller towns to establish a system of rural parcel delivery. Butchers and bakers do it, and why should not the dry goods man and the groceryman and others give it a trial? This is a progressive age, and country people are advancing with it. They have the telephone and mail delivery, and they will use them. If the business men wish to hold and increase their trade, and save their small towns from business loss, they must get in the swim and do something to hold the trade. As soon as they show some such mark of appreciation of the trade, so soon will they have little difficulty in retaining it.

Suburban stores do a good business in competition with the larger city establishments, but they keep fresh and up-to-date stock. With the lower expenses and rents in the country district, the village storekeeper should be able to sell at nearly, if not quite, as low a price as the city store man. In some districts rural delivery of goods has been tried, and found to work well in conjunction with the telephone. The storekeepers make weekly or semi-weekly trips, and take to their country customers the goods which have been ordered by telephone, and at the same time gather up the country produce. While this may not be the best method of handling the butter and eggs, particularly the latter, it is at least handy, and the delivery of dry goods and groceries serves to keep the trade in the country, and is a good thing for local business men.—London Farmer's Advocate.

Avoiding Waste

Thos. S. Acheson, general traffic manager for the Canadian Pacific Railway and manager of the agricultural special train which completed a tour of the province of Manitoba recently, spoke to the farmers at almost every meeting, giving a few suggestions as to how the C.P.R. look upon some practices in vogue on the farm. While the C. P. R. system is looked upon by many as a monster organization of capital, it is singular to note that this company is, according to Mr. Acheson, not rich enough to be able to afford to waste their machinery as the farmers do. Even bolts, spikes and all waste iron are gathered from the roads once a month. A special car is sent over the road and all these bits of iron gathered and taken to the foundry shops, where they are made use of.

The sight of machinery going to ruin is common in the rural districts of the West. Not only are good serviceable machines allowed to become weather beaten, thus greatly depreciating their value and usefulness, but the old wornout machines are thrown into a fence corner, rubbish heap, slough, or even buried in old wells. Surely this old iron is worth money. Even if the price paid by foundry representatives is not high, the money thus received is better than nothing.

A good example is set for farmers by the

large corporations that do not allow waste. We might well copy this. With economy of and utilization of by-products practiced on the farm, as in the factory or workshop, a greater annual profit to the farmer will result.

* * *

"The trouble with me was I was living my fool days, and did not stop to consider the real value farm life is to a young man." Thus writes a man of experience, who is glad he was persuaded by good advice to remain on the farm. There is sound sense in his observation. While it is unreasonable to expect old heads on young shoulders, it is a simple fact that very few lads are capable in youth of drawing sane conclusions concerning the great problems of life—of deciding, in short, what is really best worth while. If they could there would be a larger number of people on Canadian farms engaged in the most wholesome, interesting line of productive enterprise in the world. Some, of course, are not where preference would lead them.

Speculators and Land Tax

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

Under the heading of "Land and Speculators," in the issue of June 14th, H. B. Chisholm wonders if there is any way of compelling speculators to improve their land. It is, of course, acknowledged by all that the value of the speculators' land increases from the development of the country by the settler. I think that not only Alberta, but also Manitoba and Saskatchewan, should adopt the "Australian Wild-land Tax," which is in force in British Columbia today. The Pacific province taxes unimproved land at eight times the rate on improved land. This tends to lessen the burden on production, and increase it upon mere speculation, and, therefore, encourages industry and development.

C. S. MARGETSON.

No, I say, keep them in their cool and shady stable and let them rest on Sunday same as we do, or ought to do.

Alta.

S. H.

Gives the Horses Grass

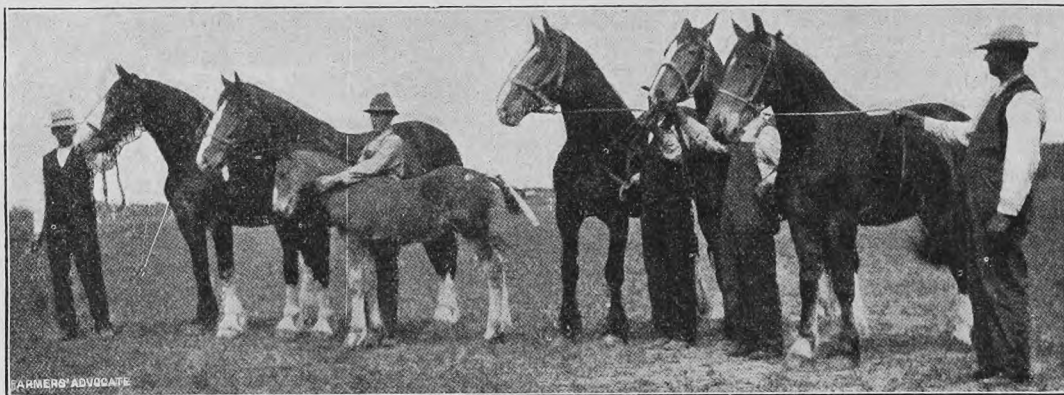
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

If flies and mosquitoes were always as bad as they happen to be just now, the question of keeping a work horse in condition would be a pretty difficult matter. However, these pests do not usually last long in such numbers, so that if a horse is well fed and watered regularly, and gets fair play, it is not a very difficult matter to keep him in trim. The average horse that gets hay and oats three times a day (the amount of grain ration being ruled by size and weight of beast) will do alright; but he should have a two hour noon rest, and must not be overloaded or overdriven.

Grade horses, especially horses bred up from native ponies by crossing with heavy stallions, commonly called bronchos, seem to me to do far better on grass than on stable feed. It is true that a horse that goes out on grass is much softer than the stable fed horse and will sweat more, but he seems to keep in better trim, with cooler blood and is less likely to show up with sore shoulders or shoulder boils. I think the green

tions in all commercial enterprises. No other business has felt the need of rapid growth to a greater extent than has agriculture, consequently the slow, heavy work-horse driver has given place to a horse of one of the lighter breeds on most farms. Many farmers keep more than one light horse, where there is sufficient driving to warrant this, and every farm of any size should have at least one horse suitable for this purpose.

Many think that they cannot afford to keep a horse to do nothing else but driving, and this is one of the places where the general purpose horse gets his innings. The general purpose horse is usually of a type suitable to do considerable road work, and at the same time is heavy enough to be of use in doing ordinary farm work. There are so many different types of general purpose horse that perhaps a little explanation is necessary as to which is the most suitable type for the purpose indicated. Agricultural horses are often classed as general purpose, and vice versa, but no horse-man, if he is keeping a horse for a general purpose horse, suitable for roadster purposes, would think of buying a blocky agricultural animal, but would rather prefer the clean limbed, rangier type, with a little less weight. The agricultural horse is generally understood to be a horse of draft type which is not up to great enough weight to place him in the heavy draft class, while the general purpose horse is a horse of the roadster type, but



Frank McBean's Horses at Neepawa Exhibition. These are Bred and Owned by the Exhibitor and All, Excepting the Foal, are the Get of Captain Barclay. It Pays to Breed Right

Horse

Doesn't Turn Horses to Grass

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

First of all I like to get horses that have been running out all the winter up in good trim, say a week before we expect to commence seeding, and gradually feed and work them into condition; trim their feet and examine their teeth. The latter, I think, is very important.

It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast rule as to quantities of feed per horse. Much depends upon amount of work they are doing and the quality of hay they are getting. Of course all agree that the best of hay is not too good for the work horses. Personally I prefer to feed as follows: Say, 3 quarts of whole oats and 2 quarts of chopped oats. This mixture, I find, keeps them in better condition than either whole or all chopped oats. I give foal mares bran every night, and to other work horses twice a week I also keep rock salt in their mangers all the time. This, together with a good grooming night and morning, should have horses in the pink of condition and as hard as nails. As to the latter part of the discussion I personally am very strongly in favor of keeping work horses in their proper place during the working season, and that's in the stable, in preference to turning them out to grass. It seems utterly absurd to me to feed horses right up to the pitch all the week and then after a hard week's work turn them out from Saturday night to Monday to get their own living. In the spring there's practically no value in the grass, and later on in the season flies are a nuisance. Then, again, what a job on Monday morning rounding them up. They come in wild and their bowels are far too loose, and it's about Wednesday before they are in the same shape as they were on the previous Saturday.

grass is the best tonic any horse can get. I often have seen horses that have been run down, old stagers out for a rest, and horses that have been laid up in one way or another, some of them with staring coats, rough and hairy or hide bound. These when turned out for a few weeks, underwent a marvellous change. They come in sleek and shiny, with added flesh after a very short time on the grass. A horse that has to drive much on the road is better with very little grazing, and, of course, if it is wet or if flies are bad horses are better stabled. But if the pasture contains sheltering bluffs, with a good smudge going, I think the average lighter class of horse prefers the pasture, and does better on it, too. Of course a man can supply green fodder in the stable if he will take the trouble to grow it, but I think the class of horse I mention will prefer to run out over night, if there are not too many mosquitoes.

DRAG HARROW.

The Driving Horse

Very few farms can well afford to do without a light type of horse to be used as a driver. A few years ago many farms did not possess this useful and very valuable asset, and the hard worked agricultural or heavy draft horse was used between the buggy shafts to make trips to town or village during the evenings, either for pleasure or business, and could not even get a day's rest on Sunday, but was again brought into commission to do the entire family's Sunday driving. Horse owners gradually began to see that this procedure was too much for the heavy horse, and that he was suffering greatly by the continuance of the practice. Labor became scarcer and time more precious as years rolled on, until, at the present time, speed is one of the main considera-

large enough to use on the wagon or on the farm, or, in fact, for almost any purpose for which he may be needed.

Whether a person keeps the light driver or the general purpose horse for this work can only be decided after considering their conditions. Where there is sufficient driving to warrant it the light driver is advisable, but where the amount of driving is comparatively light, and the horse can be used to good advantage in the fields, the general purpose horse may be profitably handled. While the general purpose horse can travel easier than the heavier beast it must be remembered that he should not be expected to do six ten-hour days' work in the field per week, and at the same time do the evening business and pleasure driving, as well as the Sunday trips to church. If a horse is kept for driving purposes, let this be the first consideration, and use him for farm work only when he is not getting sufficient driving, rather than keeping him as a general work horse, with the driving thrown in. When a horse is kept as a driver, style and speed are essential. When using the horse for business, no time can be lost, and when in use for pleasure an attractive, speedy individual is required.

Many horsemen prefer a gelding for a driving horse, and in many respects they are desirable, but if one purchases a mare he has a chance to redeem any loss which he might sustain by accidents or otherwise, by breeding her. A driving horse's period of usefulness is usually short, consequently this is a somewhat important consideration. Speaking of not being able to afford a driving horse, it is only under exceptional conditions that the farmer can afford to be without one. They are a source of satisfaction, as well as a profitable investment, and those who own them would not care to do without them, while those who have not as yet kept a driver would find it profitable and satisfactory.

Alfalfa and Brood Mares

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE

I understand that in one of your late issues there is an article giving results of a test which appears to show that alfalfa is not a suitable hay for brood mares or young foals. I should like to know whether you know of many such tests, and whether you are in favor of feeding alfalfa to horses at all.

Alta.

H. T. A.

Ans.—The article referred to appeared in the issue of July 5, and was in reply to a question asking if alfalfa fed to brood mares was responsible for cases of abortion. The article, however, would not go to show that alfalfa fed judiciously was at all harmful, but that as it is a much more concentrated food than any of our hays we must feed it in smaller quantities, or injurious results may follow, especially in the case of brood mares.

While alfalfa is used entirely in some parts of the United States as roughage for horses with marked success, we must remember it has been grown in these districts for years and they have learned there, at whatever cost, its real feeding value and the proper method of feeding. In Western Canada we have as yet comparatively small and scattered fields of this legume, and its high feeding qualities have not yet been generally recognized. Therefore, it would be well to take advice from our southern neighbors and feed more lightly with alfalfa than has been the practice with our wild and cultivated hays. Especially is this true of brood mares and idle full grown horses. Young and growing colts can be fed more liberally and will respond most readily to alfalfa either as cured hay or in the pasture.

Stock

The Royal Agricultural Show

(OUR ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE)

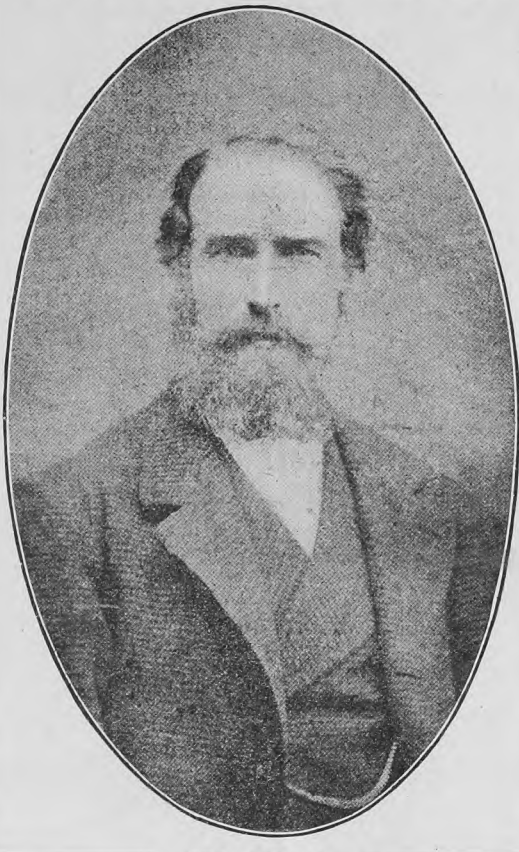
It was very fitting in this year of the Coronation that King George should be president of the Royal Agricultural Society and that the show should be held in the county of Norfolk, wherein the King is a prominent agriculturist. The venue of the show was a grand plot of land just outside of the ancient city of Norwich at Crown Point.

The location was an ideal one, and of great natural beauty. The last Royal Show at Norwich in 1886 was on the same ground. In that year about 60 acres were necessary, but this year 124 acres were occupied by a well arranged show. In the stock classes the total entries were 2,925, against 1,823 at the 1886 show, and 2,757 at Liverpool last year. There were 707 horses, 1,061 cattle, 741 sheep and 416 pigs. Entries of poultry, produce, etc., were numerous, and there was a big array of implements, machinery and feeding stuffs—all the leading firms being represented.

On the opening day, when most of the judging is done, the weather was rather unpromising, but it gradually improved and a little sunshine came late in the day. The charge for admission is high on judging day, so a comparatively small number of people were present. That they were agriculturally interested was shown by the way they crowded round the various rings while the awards were being made.

The King was the most representative exhibitor at the show. Shires were present from Sandringham, but the only success was a reserve number for the two-year-old black stallion, "Golden Rock 2nd." The Shorthorns from Windsor were good and achieved better success. In a fine yearling heifer class the referee placed the King's square, symmetrical, roan Constance first, though the award was somewhat criticized around the ring. She was second at the Royal Counties show. A nice heifer from Windsor, Beauty of Windsor, bred by King Edward, was Devon female champion, and this was a popular decision. Some glossy coated Aberdeen-Angus cattle were shown from the Balmoral herd, but other Scottish exhibitors were more successful than the King. In the old bull class the King's Gruinard was fourth, and his two-year-

WHO'S WHO IN LIVESTOCK



GEO. RANKIN

Geo. Rankin, the senior partner in Geo. Rankin & Sons, of Melrose Stock Farm, Oakner, came over from Midlothian, Scotland, direct to Winnipeg away back in 1880. He stopped in Winnipeg just long enough to buy a yoke of oxen, a cow and a few supplies; then he started over land for Oak River, as it was then known, and settled on his present homestead. This homestead has since grown from the quarter-section to two and a half sections. Only one section, however, is farmed, the rest being rented. About 200 acres of this are put in grain, and half of this is wheat. Brome and western rye grass have been grown with some success, but late oats on manured land is the favorite hay crop.

As a shepherd in Scotland Mr. Rankin put in the early years of his life, but for eight years before coming to Canada he was dairying in Leith. His fondness for stock still clung to him, even in the wheat lands of Manitoba, and his first ambition was to get the farm stocked with cattle and sheep of the right type, even though they must be graded at first. For only two months since he settled on Melrose farm has it been without a purebred Shorthorn bull.

He started breeding purebred Shorthorns in 1888 with a bull and heifer of J. & W. B. Watt's breeding. From these he has built up the present herd of 60 head. Nothing but purebreds are kept now. Even his sheep have developed into a purebred Leicester flock, which he finds hard to keep, owing to the demand from buyers. Clydesdales are the latest purebred stock to be added to the Melrose farm. In 1899 he started his stud of Clydesdales with a stallion purchased from J. C. Smith, and this horse is still kept at the farm. A year or two later a filly was purchased. Today there are twenty-five purebred Clydesdales owning Melrose as home. Mr. Rankin finds no difficulty in disposing of his purebred stock, and always has his stables sold out each year. He believes that the breeders are going to have a period of progress at last. If the inquiry he has received for his stock lately is universal among breeders prices must rule higher for a time.

old heifer Gwyf was second in her class. Dexters from Sandringham were prominent, and the black Robin Hood was premier bull and reserve breed champion. The Sandringham Southdowns met with great success. A pen of ewe lambs headed their class and were reserve for female champions. Three rams took first honors in their section. The King was the largest single exhibitor, and had no reason to complain at the awards as a whole.

Coming to the general judging all of Monday was needed, and some classes were so large and a decision so difficult to make that it was late before the work was done. Horses, cattle, sheep and pigs were all judged simultaneously in 21 rings.

In the heavy horse classes, Shires, Suffolks and Clydesdales made a grand array. Cleveland Bays were fewer but of good quality. It was encouraging to breeders and horse lovers to notice the big classes of brood mares and promising youngsters.

Shire horses were numerous; in fact, 17 more than at Liverpool, which is in the heart of the Shire country, and a large assembly watched the judging. The award for Shire stallion foaled in 1910 was taken by Lord Rothschild's bay Champion Challenger, and he was also reserve stallion champion and first in his class

at the last Shire Horse Show. Another bay, A. H. Clark's Norbury King George, was second. For 1909 stallions a brown, Messrs. Forshaw's Leonards, took first place, with Lord Middleton's Birdsall Forest King second. They were a nearly equal pair.

The 1908 Shire stallions were a big class of high merit, and amongst them was found the champion Shire stallion. This was the Duke of Devonshire's bay Warton Draughtsman. He is compact, well balanced, powerful, has grand legs, and, in fact, good all round and a worthy champion. He was bred by J. Bullock, Sudbury; sire, Tatton Friar; dam, "Draycott Speculation," and stood high at the recent Shire show.

Shire fillies of 1910 were also good. First place to Sir W. Greenwell's "Marden Constance," and second to Lord Rothschild's "Halstead Duchess 7th." Shire fillies of 1909 were few, but the class contained the champion female, a very fine brown, Messrs. Whitley's "Lorna Doone."

An excellent and large class was for Shire mare with foal at foot. First place and also reserve female championship, went to Sir W. Greenwell's bay Misty Morn, and second to Messrs. Whitley's Mollington Movement, which has frequently stood higher.

CLYDESDALES A SURPRISE

It was surprising to see so fine a display of Clydesdales so far from their natural habitat. Scottish exhibitors predominated both in exhibits and awards. There were 10 entries of Clydesdale stallions of 1910, and some good ones amongst them. First went to Scotland's Favorite, a handsome brown owned by T. P. Somerville of Lanark, and he was also reserve for champion male. Second went to Messrs. Montgomery, Netherhall, for an unnamed black. The 1908 Clydesdale stallions were few. The winner was a weighty bay, Messrs. Montgomery's Royal Warden, and he proved to be the champion stallion. He was bred by J. Merson, Craigwillie, Huntley; sire, Everlasting; dam, Gem of Craigwillie.

The winner of the Clydesdale mare class, with foal at foot, J. E. Kerr of Harviestoun's bay Peggy Pride, was the female champion Clydesdale.

SUFFOLKS ATTRACTIVE

Norwich is the center of East Anglia, so it was to be expected that there would be a large muster of Suffolk horses, and the expectation was fully realized. They made a grand show with their trim, rounded bodies and clean, short legs, and were three times more numerous than at Liverpool. A coronation challenge cup was offered by the Suffolk Horse Society, and this was won in a close competition by a 1909 stallion, A. T. Pratt's Morston Peter, a short limbed, weighty horse, perhaps a trifle too light in his limbs for his weight. A 1908 stallion, another grand horse, the same owners, Morston Samson, was reserve champion.

There was a capital entry of Hunters of good average quality, but none of outstanding merit. The gold medal winner was a fine brood mare, Sir M. Burrell's aged bay Casual, with Miss Hignett's Diana reserve. In the Hunter riding classes the Olympic champion, J. H. Stokes Forensic, was champion. He stands up well and has grand legs and barrel. Broadwood, last year's champion and a wonderful prize winner, followed. He is getting a little old, and his back is not quite right.

Hackneys were the best turnout of recent years. The champion stallion was Sprightly Danegelt, shown by the Lucas estate, and the reserve in a close test, W. W. Rycroft's Woodhatch Viceroy. Mr. Rycroft's chestnut Beckingham Czarina took the female honors.

The Shetland ponies were very attractive, and the championship fell to Scotland, Wm. Mungall's black "Silverton of Transy." Some good polo ponies and Welsh horses were in the ring.

One of the most attractive of the driving events was the contest for four in hand teams. A gold challenge cup was offered and three coaches turned out. E. H. Brown's four chestnuts, winners of the Olympic Corinthian, won the cup, with Miss Ella Ross' blacks second, and A. G. Vanderbilt third. Miss Dora Schintz and Wm. Foster were leading winners in driving classes.

(Continued next week)

Gestation Periods

We have had several queries dealing with the periods of gestation of the different classes of live-stock. There is considerable variation in some cases in the number of days required for the dam to carry the young. Mares especially vary, the majority foaling at exactly, or nearly, the eleven months, some, however, going quite twelve months. Cows generally go from five to eight days over the nine months. Ewes sometimes vary a few days from five months, but generally produce at from two to three days short of that time, and sows, though generally giving birth promptly at sixteen weeks, have been known to go six to ten days over that time, but, as a rule, in such instances the offspring is flabby and generally dies soon after birth.

Farm

Topics for Discussion

In recognition of the fact that valuable hints always are obtained from men engaged in actual farm work THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE has adopted the "Topics for Discussion" column, in order that our readers may see an open channel through which they inform their brother farmers as to practices that are worth adopting and warn them against methods that prove unprofitable. Not only do we wish our readers to discuss the topics announced for the various issues, but also we desire that they suggest practical subjects on which it would be well to have discussion.

This notice appears under the "Farm" department, but the questions dealt with cover all branches of the farming industry. Letters should not exceed 600 words and should reach this office 10 days previous to the date of issue. They are read carefully and a first prize of \$3.00 and a second prize of \$2.00 awarded each week. Other letters used will be paid for at regular rates to contributors.

August 2.—*Give what details you can to indicate how you decide when to cut your wheat and oats and other crops. Every experienced farmer knows about when to start the binder at a field, but it is difficult to put advice along this line on paper. However, do the best you can. There are many newcomers who are not sure about starting to cut their crops. What advice can you offer?*

August 9.—*How should grain be stacked? Give details as to location and arrangement of stacks to facilitate threshing, size and shape of stacks and general pointers that will assist the inexperienced to put up his grain so that it will not fall down, and also that as little grain as possible will be affected by rain and weather. Perhaps you can provide a good photograph of what you consider to be an ideal stack.*

August 16.—*Give our readers advice on the fattening and selling or otherwise disposing of old hens and what chickens are not required for sale as breeding stock or for your own use. What has been your experience in regard to profits from sales during the summer and fall?*

August 23.—*Are sheep a profitable proposition*

on the Western farm? Are they as useful as weed destroyers as some would lead us to believe? How large a flock would it be advisable to keep on an average sized farm?

Many Methods of Harvesting Flax

There is probably no crop that gives more trouble in harvesting than flax. In fact, many farmers will not grow it for this reason, yet other men find little or no difficulty and grow this crop yearly. A great deal of the trouble is found in cutting the crop too green, and threshing before it has become thoroughly dry. In either case the tough flax fibre will wind about the machinery, making work slow and unsatisfactory, and destroying the harvesting and threshing machinery as well.

Most of the replies to this topic have discussed the advisability of binding or leaving unbound or whether or not stacking is satisfactory. None have suggested the use of the reaper that is coming into favor in some flax districts and has been pronounced a success. Flax, though, can be harvested satisfactorily with the binder and the use of additional machinery, for the flax crop, especially on the average farm, might not be advisable.

Following are the awards:

Proper Seeding Makes Harvest Easy

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With reference to the harvesting of flax I believe a great deal of the trouble one meets is caused at the time of sowing: by sowing dirty seed, by sowing on poorly prepared ground and by sowing on very rough ground. Sowing too early sometimes causes the loss of the entire crop, through late frosts. About May 24 is the most suitable time.

I believe the following method of harvesting, which has been adopted by many, is most satisfactory. Allow your flax to become as ripe as possible before cutting. A light frost will not injure it. Use the common grain binder, but do not use twine, throwing the sheaves off loose and dropping about three loose sheaves in a place. Leave as long a stubble as possible, as this will hold the loose flax off the ground, allowing it to dry more quickly. Let it lie on the ground as long after cutting as you see fit. Damp or showery weather will not injure it, but will soften the fibre, making the threshing much easier. If, however, there is excessive moisture it is well to turn the windrows every week. If you cannot thresh from the windrow, stack as soon as the flax becomes thoroughly dry, building round well hearted stacks. Top the stacks though with hay or wheat sheaves, as flax will not turn off the rain.

After stacking for most of us the rest lies with the custom thresher. See that he has a sufficiency of canvas covering under the separator, as a large proportion of flax seed may find its way through the seed screen, and proper provision must be made for this contingency.

Of all the crops of flax I have harvested I have only harvested flax with perfect satisfaction, as outlined above. Previously I used to tie it with

twine, but could never get it dry enough to thresh. Tough flax will wind about beater and any suitable place in the machine, and makes threshing almost impossible. Still another method is to cut with a mower and rake into windrows, but this method is too crude to need considering, as it wastes a great deal and gathers up rubbish as stones which may damage the threshing machine.

Man.

L. I. Cox.

Cutting and Threshing Flax

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As I have raised and harvested hundreds of acres of flax in the United States and Canada I will give my most successful way. If your flax is of good average length, cut with a binder, binding the bundles in fairly large loose sheaves. You will save the price of your twine in the reduced waste of flax and in the time it takes to handle the crop. Besides, if it is stooked in small stooks of 6 to 8 sheaves, rain will not damage it, whereas if left loose in rainy weather the underside of the windrow will become scabby and need turning.

When cutting without binding I cover my bundle carrier with strong canvas, adjusting my binder to make large bundles and trip easily, dropping two or three bundles at a time. This will place your windrows close enough to load on both sides of the rack, saving much time.

As for threshing if your thresherman understands flax threshing he will have no objection to threshing bound flax. Flax threshes best right out of the windrow. If you have a damp morning, from dew or fog, aim to thresh some other grain until flax is dry, and you will save a great deal of trouble and seed, as tough flax is one of the most disagreeable crops to thresh.

Sask.

J. M. WELKER.

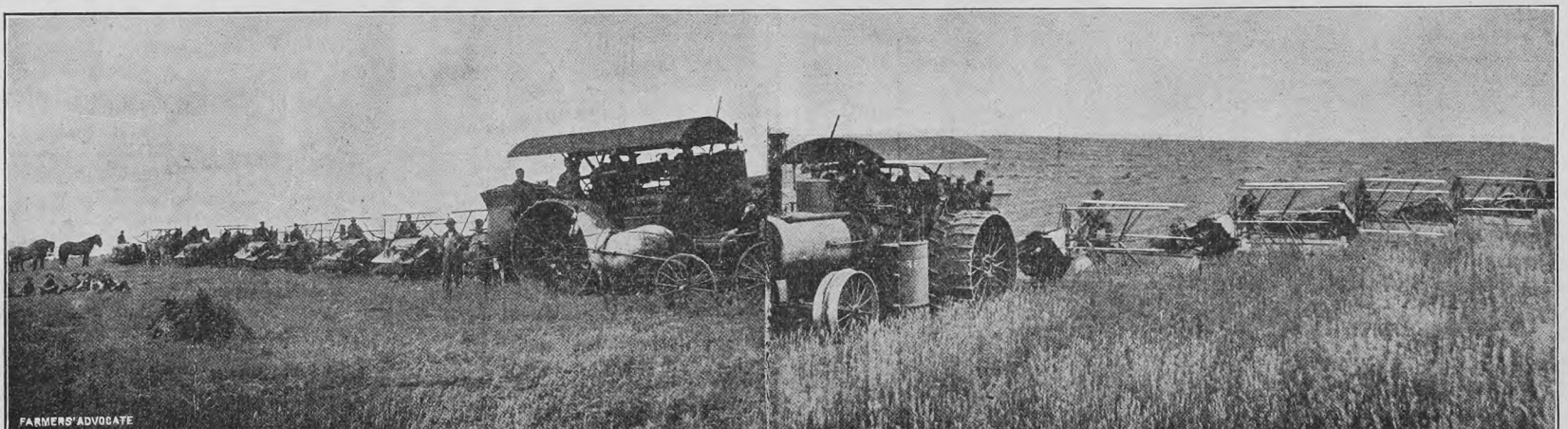
Alkali Soil for Grass

Writing to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE a short time ago, R. O. Humphrey referred to our issue of March 22, 1911, in which W. N. Crowell gives his experience in growing rye grass on alkali soil. He asks if the land he speaks of has been cultivated before plowing for rye grass, and says he has similar land, which shows a few spots of alkali, and which he would like to seed to grass. It never has been cultivated.

Mr. Crowell's reply to a request for advice is as follows:

"I don't think I can add to what was contained in the article referred to by your correspondent. If the land is clean and free from weeds there is no particular cultivation necessary before plowing. Of course, if it is weedy, it should be double disced, then plowed to a depth of six inches in heavy land, and about four inches in light land. The seed should be sown when the land is moist, preferably after a good rain, and then harrowed in, giving it two strokes of the harrows. If the land is dry, the alkali, or salt, is on top therefore it would be useless sowing seed while in this condition.

"To insure success have a good moist seed-bed, so that while the salt is down, the seed will have the chance of taking root and get a good start before it comes to the surface again."



This Illustration Shows How T. O. Hamre Cut His Crop Last Year in the Hanley District. An Engine Pulled Six Binders and, He Says, Could Have Handled Eight or Ten, But He Did Not Have Enough Hitches

Certificate for Clean Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In my opinion municipal councils can best control noxious weeds by giving a man sufficient remuneration to induce the best men in the district to look for the office. Then cause him to inspect every crop during the growing season of the different weeds. Keep a record of every man's crop, and also give the man with a clean crop a certificate. Compel the man with weeds in the crop to buy all his seed for the next year from the man holding the certificate. But he should only pay market price. The council ought to give a premium of so much a bushel for all seed sold, and each man should be compelled to keep records showing that the man with the dirty farm bought sufficient seed for the land he sowed. Any man with dirty land that could not show that he had bought sufficient clean seed should be liable to a fine so big that he would be afraid to run the risk.

I think both education and more exacting laws are necessary. It is hard to say which is needed most. My opinion of the present methods is that they are not satisfactory, because men are allowed to grow flax with sufficient mustard to give it quite a yellow appearance, and sow the same seed the next year. Then they complain about the stock scattering weed seeds. Is not that about as ridiculous as to have a law compelling a man to burn his straw stacks or fence them, and then compel him to keep his stock in? Sask.

J. J. THURSTON.

Cutting Grain by Tractor

This is the age of progress. But with all the world's advancement in industrial methods it was not until the last decade that any practical improvement over horses for pulling farm implements was devised. Farm implements themselves were invented and improved—the binder, the gang plow and the drill—but the practical value and utility of each was necessarily limited by the limitations of the power used to pull it. Ever since it was invented these machines have been capable of doing a great deal more work than horses could get out of them. The development of the traction engine enormously increased the value of every farm implement drawn by horses.

Nevertheless even the traction engine does not completely take the place of horses. There are many places where the horse is still necessary, but improved machinery is being simplified and made steadily to encroach on "Dobbin's" realms of work.

Probably the greatest displacement of horse power is in the development of means for attaching implements to power tractors.

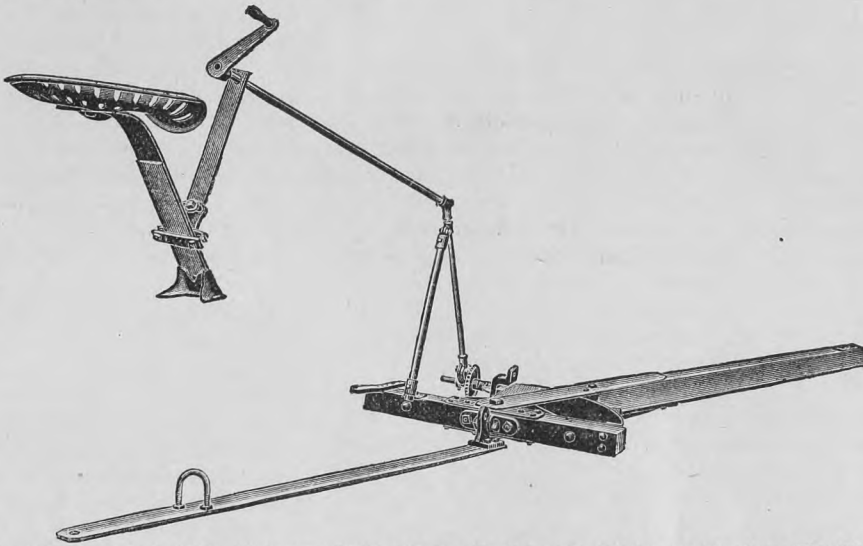
Until recently the greatest handicap in extensive farming has been to do the cutting of the grain by power. The trouble in attaching binders and other implements to an engine has lain in the difficulty to remove side draft. But this has been removed. Last season found many farmers cutting grain by traction power. As shown in the accompanying cuts, five or seven binders can be attached to one engine. The engine travels down the side of the grain field and the binders follow, each one cutting its full swath. The hitch is so arranged that the operator can, by means of a lever, throw the binder out or into the grain. If a binder is out of order it can be run in behind the one ahead of it, and the whole outfit proceed without a stop. A heavy drawbar passes below each binder.

This forms a hitch for the next binder. The draft is thus established direct from the engine, saving the strain to the binder frame that would result if one binder were fastened to the back of another. An interesting item to note in connection with the hitch is that no side draft is occasioned by the long string of binders. This is due to the peculiar mechanism of the hitch, not easily explained on paper.

E. G. Hoppes, of Lake Side Farm, Saskatchewan, has used this hitch and notes the following points:

First—I can be with seven men and binders at a time.

Second—I can make better time than with horses.



Patent Binder Hitch With All Parts Adjustable and Easily Attached to Any Binder. The Heavy Steel Bar Passes Under One Machine to Receive the Tongue of the Binder that is to Follow

Third—I can make an even job of cutting.

Fourth—I can make good bundles.

Fifth—I can see that the binders are properly oiled.

Sixth—I can put in two hours per day more than with horses, and do it in the hottest weather.

Seventh—I can go away from the barn feed and water, and cut 120 acres per day, when it would require 32 horses to do the same work.

Harvesting always has been, and always will be, a big proposition in grain growing. It involves the work of many men and horses, in addition to being slow and tedious. Since tractors have come into use this work has been simplified as far as power goes. The trouble

has been to attach the binders to the engines. This difficulty has been overcome and the tractor, in capable hands, can now cut grain as efficiently as horses.

Farming on a Large Scale

At Suffield, Alberta, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the Canadian Wheatlands Company's immense farm, stretching for miles east, north and west of the town. A road twelve miles in length is being graded north through the farm to carry supplies and fuel to the plowing camps. This indicates something of its size.

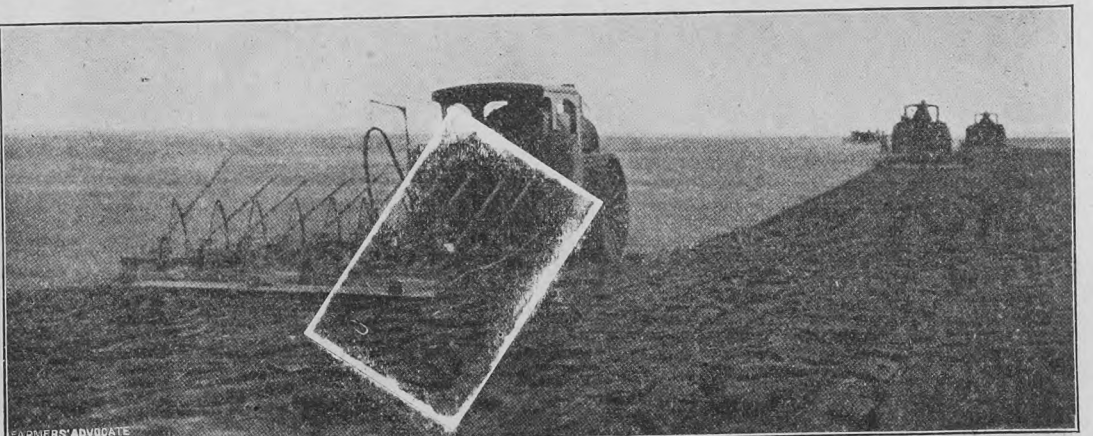
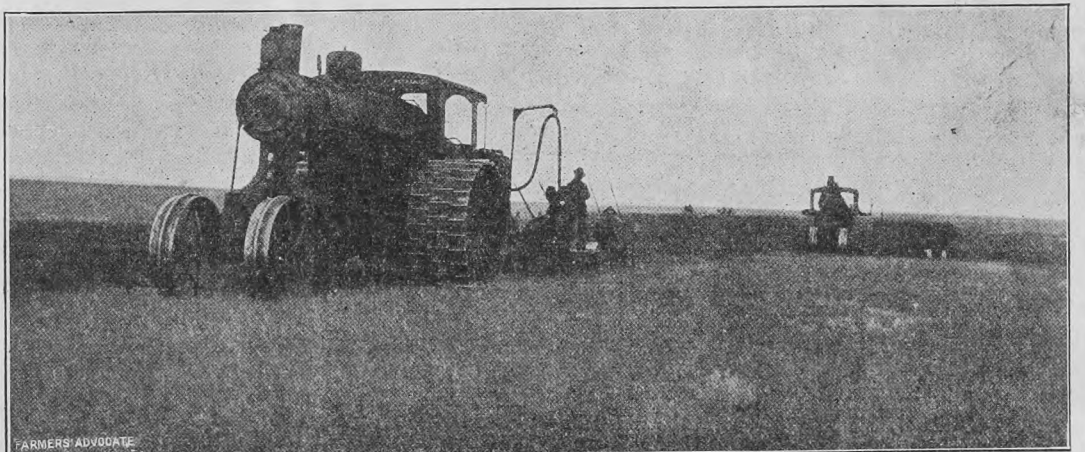
Only this spring was work of any kind begun on the farm, and already large permanent dwellings, warehouses and stables are completed, or in course of construction. A staff of over 100 men are at work on construction of buildings, breaking, grading roads and teaming supplies. Breaking was begun on April 18th, and at the end of June over 10,000 acres had been turned over and a great deal of cultivation completed. To do this work three gasoline and five steam engines, besides thirty ox teams, were employed. The first breaking was done comparatively shallow and this will be backset before being cultivated. That plowed later was turned over to a depth of four or five inches and will be worked on the surface only. Already much of this has been brought into fine condition. A representative of the *Advocate*, who was driven over the farm by James Murray, the manager, never saw such a large tract of breaking so well and evenly finished. Mr. Murray has not done any seeding this year, and always intends to have all land in thorough condition before seeding, following as closely as possible the latest methods of dry farming.

This gigantic farm is altogether too young to predict its future, but we shall watch with interest its progress, as it develops as one of the large; if not the largest, farms in the Dominion.

Weed Laws and Road Sides

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of July 5 you have started on a subject that should interest every farmer, not only in this province, but in the whole Dominion. Now, it sounds well for the writers to advocate a policy of education and good farming. This is all right and should not need to be preached to the farmers to show them that it is



Three of the Eight Plowing Engines on the Canadian Wheatlands Farm, Suffield, on the Last Round for the Day and Just Finishing 10,000 Acres of Even, Well Turned Breaking

for their own good, and improves not only the yield of grain but the value of their real estate to have it clean and in good shape. But a person has only to take a drive of a few miles in any direction to see a farmer who will spend money to put up fine buildings and make things look prosperous and show up the improvements of the owner and also the advancement of the country. So they should. But at the same time the farm is covered with all the weeds known in the catalogue.

I think that the policy of education is all right, but it will take time, and during that time the weeds are growing just the same, and at the rate they have increased in the last two years the whole country will be taken. One of your writers speaks of educating the farmer, and I would like to ask how long he thinks it will take. Everywhere there are examples side by side. One farmer works his land in good shape and never lets up on his fight with the weeds, and the result is he raises several bushels per acre more grain, and that of a better quality, and so receives a better price for it, and as a result is getting better buildings and it is easy to note improvement all along the line. A neighbor who lives across the line works hard, and all the time is getting more behind and deeper in debt. He has dilapidated buildings, poor horses, patched up harness and machinery, and there is a general run-down and out-of-order appearance all over the place. The owner curses his luck and is sore at his neighbors.

Now, this second individual has a living example before him every day, and has had the same thing for years, but no amount of "showing" would teach him and make him change his ways. At the same time he is growing weeds enough to seed the whole country, and the boys raised on such a farm will be just such farmers as their father, because their father does not believe in *book farming*, and no amount of education would reach such a man. He never takes an agricultural paper and would not read one if it were given to him.

But do not forget the fact that the weeds are all the time growing on his land. I agree with "Drag Harrow" in some things, such as the local weed inspectors having too many friends and not wishing to make enemies, and so on; but I do think the government ordinance should be more strict, and then it should be enforced in a way that would leave no doubt in the minds of the farmers that business is meant all along the line.

Now, the subject of weeds is one that interests all good farmers, and one that a large number do not need to be told about; but a single weed-grower in a district is enough to keep all the good farmers in a continual fight with the weeds. We elect good farmers to the position of councillors, and they no doubt do what they think for the best interests of the district and have

the roads graded, with the result that a fine weed-bed is made and then it is left to grow all kinds of weeds, and apparently no one gives it a thought, and you can easily guess the result.

I would like to hear from others along this line, as it is a subject that we all are strictly up against, and if we wish to continue to live and farm in Saskatchewan we have got to be up and doing *now*. We cannot wait for education, or anything that will take time.

One thing is sure: Come rain or wind, good weather or bad, the weeds grow on just the same. Sask. "BEGINNER."

Dairy

Wasted Milk in Bad Dairies

Conscientious and intelligent dairymen deplore the losses that develop owing to carelessness in different phases of dairy work. In the Canadian West it is so much of a side line that few give the attention to dairying that they know should be given. In a recent issue of *The New Zealand Dairyman* John Benson had the following:

Probably in no other branch of agriculture does so much waste take place as in dairying. Nearly all the second-rate and inferior cheese and butter on the market represents a loss of good milk. This waste probably in a majority of cases is not wilful, but due to ignorance, carelessness, incompetence, or too great hurry in dealing with the raw material. The opportunities for waste in a dairy are enormous. The raw material—milk—has of necessity to be handled twice daily; and if the dairyman or his assistants are careless or incompetent, the loss that takes place may be easily imagined. How often do we find two dairy farmers similarly placed as regards farm, farm accommodation, dairies and markets, and yet in very different positions. One man is careful, well informed and interested in his business, and by making good use of his raw material becomes successful and prosperous, while the other, who is ignorant and careless, neglects details and produces nothing of any value.

CAUSE OF WIDESPREAD LOSS

An honest, sincere man, who errs through ignorance only must be treated with patience, but that does not do away with the necessity of stopping the waste of good milk, butter and cheese. This is all the more important in cases where the farmer is sending his milk to a co-operative dairy, cheese factory or creamery. Here his milk and cream are mingled with that of his neighbors, who may be ever so painstaking, and who may be producing a perfect article. The one lot of bad milk lessens the market value of the whole product, and there is widespread

loss because one man does not know what to do, or is too careless to do it. If every farmer stood by himself alone, made his own cream, butter and cheese, and sold direct to the consumer, it would not matter so much, because he would be the only one to suffer for his incompetency, but when the produce is sent to a co-operative dairy the many have to pay for the faults of the one.

Now, how can this be avoided, and why does one farmer produce better butter, cream and cheese than another? In the first place, waste of milk often occurs before it reaches the dairy. A careless milker may disturb the cow by knocks and pushes. The animal becomes impatient and nervous, and fails to yield her proper quantity of milk. If the cow is restless the milk pail may be upset, or dirt and filth may be thrown into the milk, rendering it useless for the production of the finest quality of butter or cheese. All the milk may not be drawn, and if this takes place constantly, the daily quantity of milk yielded will decrease abnormally. A cow improperly milked will not give milk of such good quality, for it is a well known fact that the last milk—that which is left in the udder by the careless milker—is the richest in butter-fat.

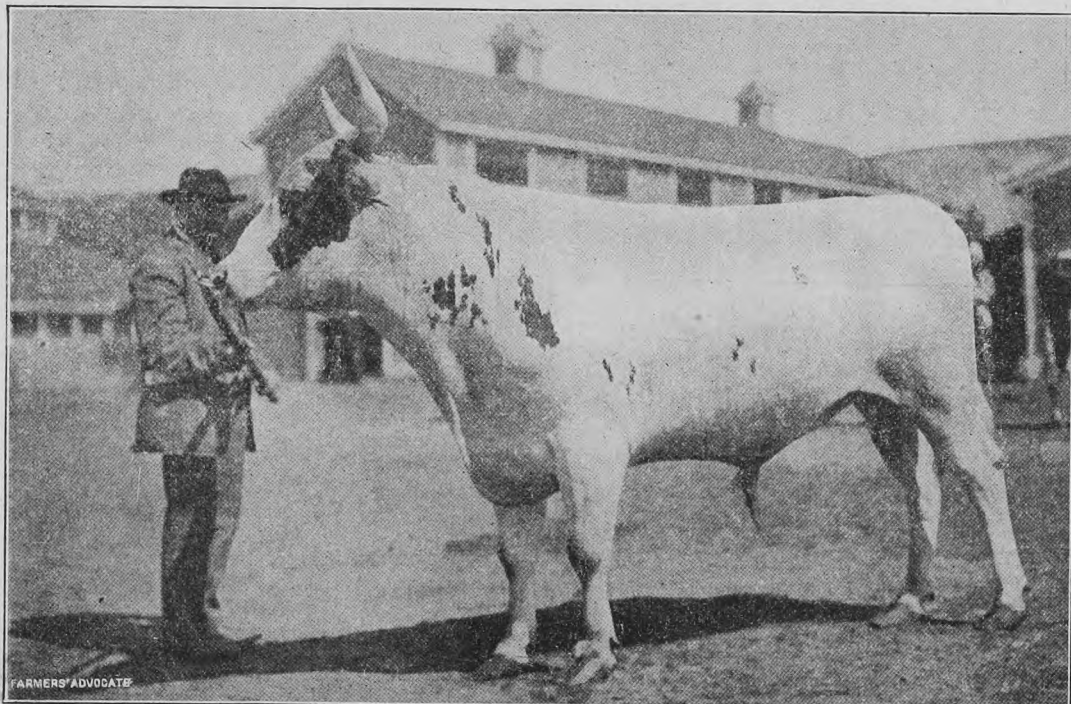
HANDLING THE MILK

Again, in handling the milk in the cowshed after it is drawn, great waste often takes place; not an actual loss in quantity, but a decrease in the market value by lengthened exposure to the impure air of the cow-shed or stable. The keeping qualities of the milk are thus spoiled. Loss often occurs through strainers, milking pails and receiving vessels being dirty or badly cleaned. It seems to have become almost a tradition that farm hands may be dressed carelessly and slovenly, and in many cases the clothes are the same for all kinds of work done on the farm. It is certainly strange, when dealing with such a delicate product, that cleanliness is not absolutely insisted on. In this connection it is almost impossible to say how much loss or waste really does take place, but such practices will often give a clue to the taints of milk of which many consumers complain without understanding the cause. Unfortunately, it is a fact that of late milk as a food has fallen into disrepute with many people. This distrust of milk is almost entirely due to the careless methods in vogue on the great majority of farms. It may not appear to be direct waste, but in the end the dairyman suffers both financially and in reputation. Demand always influences supply, and no greatly increased demand may be expected while milk is produced in cow-sheds that are unclean or under conditions that are insanitary.

DOES BUTTER-MAKING PAY?

A large number of farm dairies manufacture very inferior butter, which is difficult to sell and compares in price and quality very unfavorably with imported butter. We have the best of markets at our own doors, and still cannot compete with the foreigner. Most people will say that it does not pay to make butter. Well, it may not pay to make inferior butter, but it does to make the best, especially on outlying farms where stock is reared. The trouble is that much of the milk made into butter by our farmers is actually wasted—good material spoiled. In some cases the farmer's wife allows the milk to lose its natural heat before placing it in the milk pans for the cream to rise. If there is delay in setting, much of the fat fails to rise to the surface, and a large proportion of the butter is left in the skim milk and fed to calves and pigs—a rather costly proceeding. In others the separator—if one is being used—may be turned too slowly, or the temperature of the milk may not be high enough, and a loss of valuable butter-fat ensues. Very often the separated cream is not cooled immediately after separation, resulting finally in a soft, greasy butter, difficult to churn and make up and difficult to market. The cream may not have been properly ripened, and in consequence the flavor is disagreeable. It may be too sweet at churning or possibly over-ripe.

(To be Continued)



Netherhall Douglas Swell, Grand Champion Ayrshire Bull at Calgary. Owned by J. J. Richards, Red Deer

Records Broken at Winnipeg Industrial

Even a seemingly disastrous fire less than a week before the opening day of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, held at Winnipeg July 13 to 22, could not disorganize the program or keep the crowds away. In six days a huge grandstand rose on the site where the old one had been, and propitious

Portal, Sask., and Geo. Lane, of Pekisko, Alta., with honors well divided. Uppers won the stallion championship, with Bijou, and Lane, the mare championship, with Docile.

In the cattle ring the big fight was among the Shorthorn men. There were six big breeders battling for the ribbons, three Canadian and three American

In dairy cattle there were grand specimens of Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein breeds. The champions in each are the kind that can win in almost any competition.

The motor competition went along smoothly until the big steam engines reached the plowing field. One or two of them went down badly on the road between Winnipeg and the field, some six miles north. Frequent rains all summer left the flat half section pretty well water logged. The tough prairie sod carried most of the tractors, except where a semi pot-hole was located. Some of the engines found trouble however and were obliged to put extensions on the wheels. The awards are given on page 1079. Particulars with illustrations will be given in a later issue.

KEEN COMPETITION IN HORSES

In the horse department no class came out this year that was noted for the number of entries, but there was a real lively scrap from the time the first horse came into the oval until the judging was completed, and some choice horses had to take second and third places, or lower. This is the kind of competition that is desirable, but it would have been much more interesting had there been a few more in the competition. Percherons were there in force from the stables of W. E. & R. C. Upper and Geo. Lane, making this breed, if anything, stronger than other draft breeds.

CLYDESDALES

The Scotch breed has been out in larger numbers at the Industrial in past years, the aged classes being noticeably low in the number of entries, and many horsemen were disappointed that they could not see the battle of numbers that has been seen at this exhibition. When the animals came into the ring, though, there was fine form in nearly every individual, and Dean C. W. Curtis, Ames, Iowa, who



How the Herdsmen Prepare Their Entries for the Ring

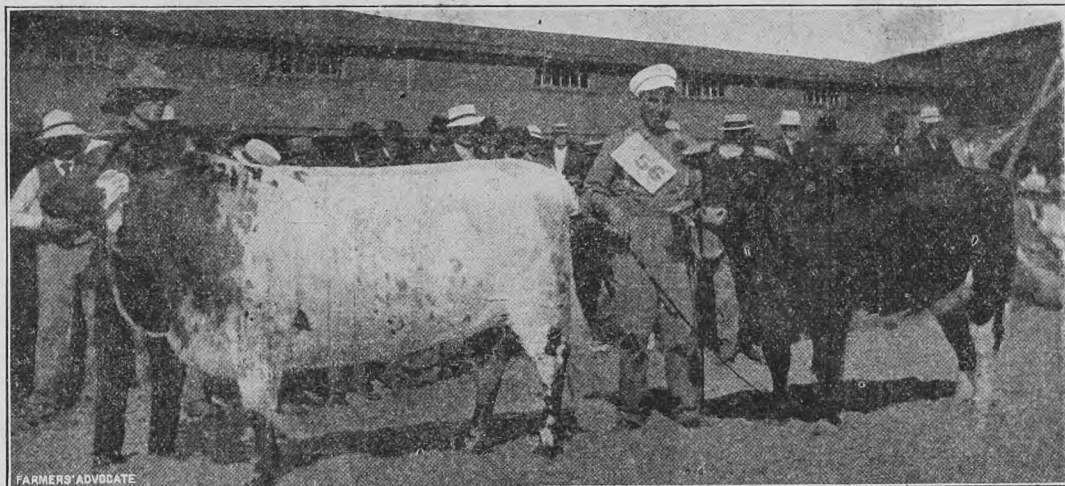
On the left the Van Horne men are busy preparing Boquhan Hero, while on the right the brush is being used with plenty of water to get L. O. Clifford's big Hereford ready

weather gave little inconvenience or discomfort to those who made use of the uncovered seats. Perhaps the chief feature was the breaking of the weather record. Winnipeg Fair week has won notoriety as being the hot period of the year. This season, however, the weatherman doled out balmy, cool, sunny days. It was seldom indeed that the atmosphere proved to be too hot, even with the lack of a roof on the grandstand. Another feature worthy of note was the absence of crooks. Evidently the police protection afforded on the grounds has persuaded these questionable characters to ply their trade elsewhere.

The skilled aviator in his biplane proved to be a great attraction. He lived up to all expectations, and gave those who saw him a demonstration of how man is conquering air, as far as navigation is concerned. Frank Coffyn will long be remembered by patrons of Winnipeg's fair of 1911. He never missed a day and stayed in the air from five to twenty minutes at a flight and going at a terrific speed. At all times he had perfect control of the machine, and aftersoarings around with rapid turns and great dips alighted in the rather cramped enclosure within the racing circle in front of the grandstand without difficulty. On Friday night he raced a motor cycle and an automobile for two miles and won, with the motor cycle a close second. On Saturday he took a passenger with him and did some stunts calculated to demonstrate that in the not distant future there will be an air-line passenger service. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE camera got a unique shot at Mr. Coffyn while rising on one of his flights. A reproduction of this picture appears on page 1071.

The live stock display was disappointing in some particulars. Lovers of the Scotch breed were somewhat chagrined at not seeing bigger classes of Clydesdales. There were good individuals, and some that will show to much advantage when they have had time to fill out. McCallum, of Brampton, and McKirdy Bros. and James Burnett, of Napinka, had choice animals newly arrived from Scotland. Nevertheless Alex. Sangster had the Van Horne horse, Lord Ardwell, in good bloom and carried off the championship. In Shires, F. Schroeder, who has purchased a big farm at Midnapore, Alta., had things much his own way, winning the championship with his big quality horse, Acle Harold. The Percheron fight was between W. E. & R. C. Upper, of North

herds. Each of the six carried off a share of the awards, but on the whole the American herds were slightly ahead of the Canadian, although Jas. Yule's Van Horne herd was heard from long and often. The East Selkirk cattle never were in better fit. R. W. Caswell and J. G. Barron also had their entries in prime condition. In most sections it was no disgrace to have to carry away a third or a fourth prize. There were animals that had changed hands at



Van Horne's Lady Avondale and Carpenter & Ross' Dale's Gift, Winner of Second and First Respectively in the Two-year Shorthorn Class at Winnipeg

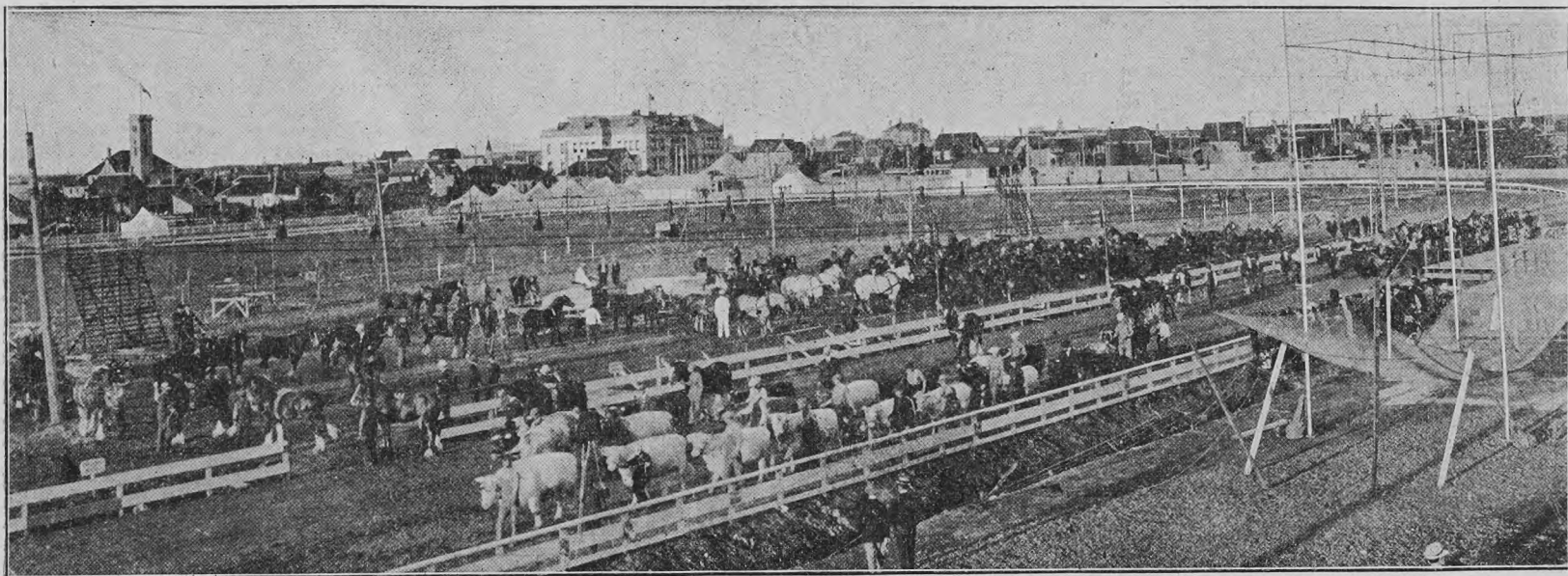
fabulous prices. The big white four year old Uxor Prince is said to have cost \$5,000. Van Horne's Shenley Adonis was bought for \$3,575 and Caswell's Kier Emblem was parted with last winter for somewhere around \$3,000. There were also several sons and daughters of high priced sires and dams.

Aberdeen Angus competition was unusually keen. McGregor's champion bull, Leroy III, of Meadowbrook is well nigh perfection in beef type. In fact the judge was of opinion that there was not a superior specimen at the show. But Bowman's Magnificent is not far behind him.

placed the awards, found keen competition in all but a very few classes.

Those out with Clydesdales included Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk; John Graham, Carberry; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; McKirdy Bros., and Jas. Burnett, Napinka; McCallum Bros., Brampton, Ont.; T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont.; Jos. Rinn, Elm Creek; Thos. Lawrie, Rosebank; Alex. Savage, Carman; Flood Bros., Winnipeg; Neil Lowe, Carman; Fawcett and Kelly, Winnipeg; H. D. Mewhirter, Beausejour, and J. Lytle, Roland.

The aged class for stallions brought out a small



On Thursday Night Stockmen and Everyone Else Were Delighted With the Grand Parade of Choice Animals

aggregation, but some fine individuals. First place went to Van Horne's Lord Ardwell, a horse of extra substance and quality and showing plenty of spirit. He is well known to Western horsemen as a champion, and needs little comment. Second went to Grecian, a fine blocky horse with free action, but not quite the substance or style of the first horse. Mascarille took third, and Dunure Nugget fourth, all three owned by John Graham.

The three-year-old class was won by Paul Jones, a horse of good form and springy action. He is owned by H. D. Mewhirter. Second went to T. A. Cox.

In the two-year-olds a classy string came out, and everyone was on edge until the awards were given. First went to Jas. Burnett's Scotty Bryce, a colt of rare quality, and one that is filling into a horse of good substance, and, as a grandson of Baron's Pride, shows his breeding. Second place was won by Andrew Graham, with Albion, a Canadian-bred horse, while Dunure Buchlyvie, McCallum's prize

horse from Scotland, was placed third. This horse showed the after effects of the trip from the old country and was out of show condition. Fourth place went to Jos. Rinn, with Western Prince, and fifth to McCallum Bros., with Loudoun Duke.

McKirdy Bros. got first with Gartley's King, in the yearling class. They have a youngster with fine underpinning and one that will have to be reckoned with in future shows. Second went to Jas. Burnett, with Baron's Rozelle; third to Andrew Graham, with Top Notch, and fourth to McKirdy Bros., with Crown King.

Van Horne had the winning brood mare, with foal, in Moy Jess, a large, roomy mare with good spirit. Second place went to Andrew Graham, with Lovely Baroness; third to Thos. Lawrie, with Baroness, and fourth to Andrew Graham, with Lady Kipling. Andrew Graham took first and third, in foals; Van Horne, second, and Thos. Lawrie, fourth.

In yeld mares, any age, Van Horne had first with Lady's Pride, and she certainly is a sweet mare.

Size, quality, finish and temperament are all there and she undoubtedly deserved her place. Second place also went to Van Horne, with Sylvan Queen, and third to Border Rose, from John Graham's stables.

In three-year-old fillies Miss Holly, a Van Horne mare, was first. Andrew Graham took second with Lady Andrews, a mare that takes some beating, and McKirdy Bros. third and fourth, with Show Queen and Countess of Rashie Hall.

Jas. Burnett won the two-year-old class, with Princess of Lochans, a very showy filly. Alex. Savage was second, with Darling Bell, and McKirdy Bros. third and fourth, with Royal Princess and Baroness May.

Mabel Bell, the only yearling, owned by J. Lytle was given the highest award in her class.

In three animals, the get of one sire, Andrew Graham won with three from Vigorous. McKirdy was second, with three of Show King's get, and McCallum Bros. third, with three sired by Revelanta. In mare and two of her progeny, Andrew Graham was first.

In the championship classes the real competition came between Lord Ardwell and Scotty Bryce. The two-year-old, however, had a champion horse to go up against, and, though he has much to commend him, the older horse is more fully developed, is in the pink of condition and deserved the top place. Scotty Bryce, as reserve, though, was very popular and can take his place in any competition. He will be heard from later. When the mares came out for the finals, Van Horne won both the championship and reserve, with Lady's Pride and Miss Holly, two very classy females.

CANADIAN-BRED CLYDESDALE

Canadian-bred Clydes came out fairly strong and competed keenly in some of the open classes. In two-year-old stallions Andrew Graham took first and champion with Albion, and Joseph Rinn, second and third, with Western Prince and Magnet. These were an exceptional trio of Canadian-breds and, although close, Albion, winner of second in the open class, was the colt for top place here.

In brood mares, Thos. Lawrie was first, with Baroness, and Joseph Rinn second, with Daisy Coral. McKirdy Bros.' three-year-old filly, Show Queen, was the only entry, but was of such merit that she was later given the championship. In the two-year-old class Alex. Savage was first and reserve champion, with Darling Belle, and McKirdy Bros., second, with Royal Princess.

In the open class, for best single mare or gelding, McKirdy Bros. were first, with Show Queen, and J. Lemon second, with Montrose.

SHIRES

The Shires that turned out for this year's exhibition were certainly high class. F. Schroeder & Son, of Midnapore, had out a particularly fine string of stallions and took first, second and fourth in aged stallions. M. C. Weightman, Morden, getting third place. Acle Harold, Schroeder's champion, is a horse of great substance and style and was a strong competitor in the open class for any breed. M. C. Weightman took first in yeld mare, with Lindisfern Flora, and John Graham, Carberry, first in the three-year-old filly class with Country Girl.

PERCHERONS

The liveliest competition in the oval was seen when Geo. Lane, Pekisko, Alta., and W. E. & R. C. Upper, North Portal, Sask., came out with their Percheron stables. Stallions, three years and over, saw the two noted horses, Lane's Garou and Uppers' Bijou, fight for first place and championship. Bijou was finally given the honors, and Garou second and reserve champion. Lane took third and fourth place, with Imprenable and Ilman. Uppers took first with Romeo, a fine colt in the two-year-old class, and first in the yearling stallions, with Flashlight. Both colts are their own breeding.

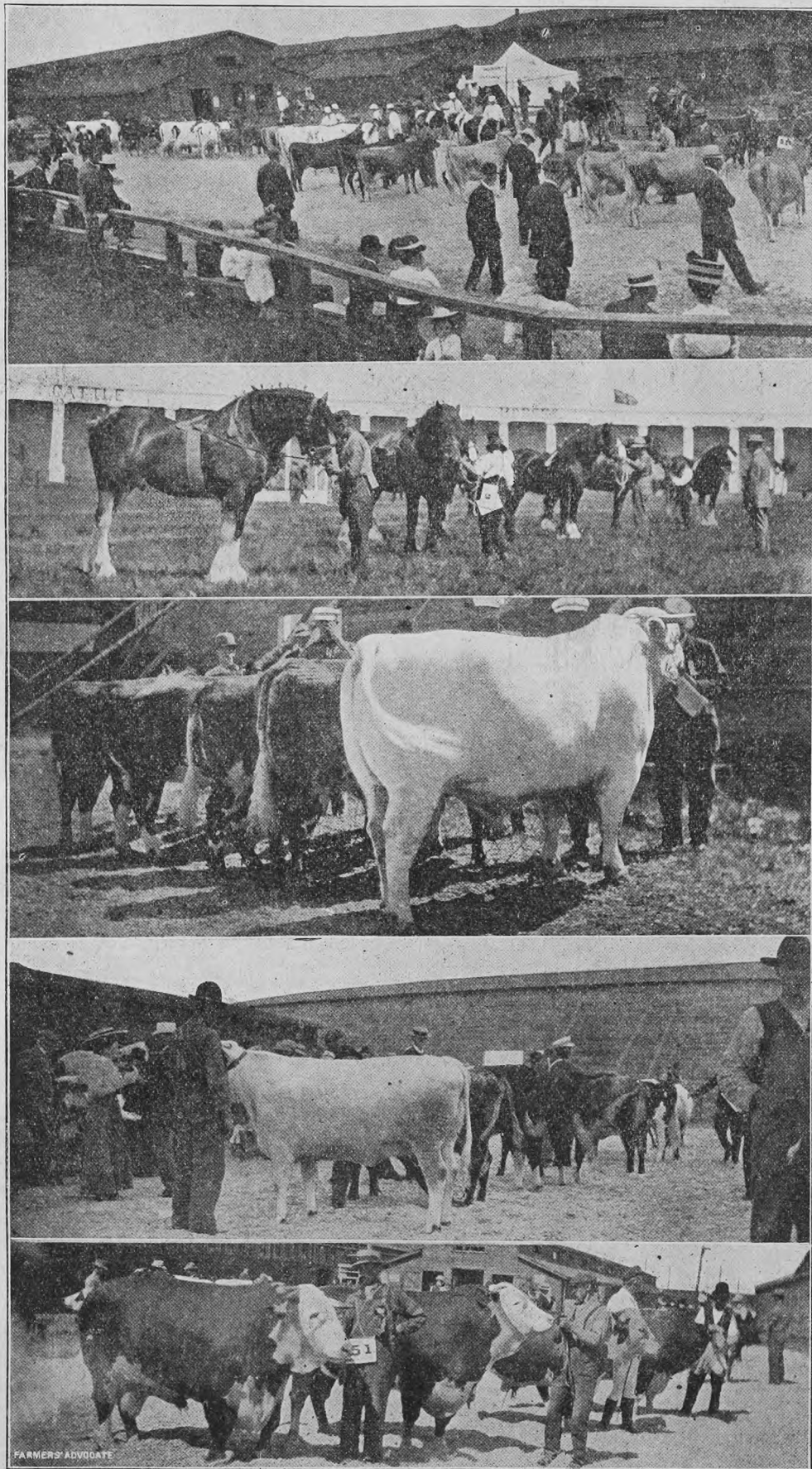
First, second and third went to W. E. & R. C. Upper, with Margerie, Prairie Queen and Abella, in brood mares with foal. The foals of these mares were placed in the same order. Yeld mare, any age, brought out six entries. All were fine mares and the judge, Dean Rutherford, of Saskatoon, took some time in making his decisions. Finally he placed Lane's Docile and Bichette first and second. These two mares have a string of championships to their credit and are hard to get past. They were later placed champion and reserve. W. E. & R. C. Upper took third with Mira. In the three-year-old fillies Uppers took first place with Pearl, a handsome Canadian-bred mare with plenty of substance. Geo. Lane took second and third places, with Imprudence and Alberta. Jandonniere, Geo. Lane's growthy two-year-old filly, had first in her class. Uppers stood second, with Verla, and Lane third, with Columbia. W. E. & R. C. Upper were first and second in yearling fillies, with Alice and Flora, and Geo. Lane third with Empress.

Uppers again had first and second for three animals get of one sire, and the same in the specials for four animals the get of one sire. They were also first and second for two animals the progeny of one mare. Lane was first and Uppers second for three best mares, and Lane first for Champion stud, comprising stallion and four mares.

In the Canadian-bred Percherons Uppers had a clean sweep, taking everything, Romeo getting first for two-year old stallion, Pearl, in mare, any age, and Flora, in yearling filly.

(Continued on page 1070)

LIVESTOCK AT WINNIPEG'S EXHIBITION



In Order From the Top These Illustrations Show: 1. Dairy Herds of Jersey, Ayrshire and Holstein Breeds Competing for a Special Cup. 2. Aged Clydesdale Stallions. 3. Champion Senior Shorthorn Herd. 4. A Strong Class of Shorthorn Females. 5. Aged Hereford Bulls, With Happy Christmas in Front

HOME JOURNAL

Work To Do Over and Over

In a new book called "The Cabin," by Stewart Edward White, there is a quaint old character called California John, who hands out much sound common sense and philosophy that is wholesome and as applicable to the prairie provinces as it is to California.

He puts new light on a subject that has puzzled all of us who have to work. To what end is it that we do over and over again tasks that as soon as they are finished have to be begun again, work that apparently has no permanent results—the drudgery and routine of work that does not seem to get us anywhere?

He says: "The important thing is working along. A man don't want to give a cuss whether a job gets done or not, but just whether he keeps working along at it. If he does that it is bound to get done without worrying him. If you don't come to that way of thinking sooner or later, you will have this 'ere nervous prostration. The world is plum full of tiresome jobs that don't really mean nuthin'—washin' clothes, sweepin' floors, choppin' wood that you burn up—generally millin' round in a circle that don't get nowhere. A man gets a notion that these jobs are wastin' his valuable time. He begins to hustle to get them behind him and out of the way, and that means he does a poor job and gets all wrought up and impatient and tries to get in a week's work by sundown. We have got to make up our minds that a lot of our life is taken up with this routine work—same thing over and over—work that don't make nuthin', so we ought to have sense enough to find real livin' in them same as doin' real things. Any job's got a lot of fun in it if you ain't in too much of a hurry to finish it. You have got to do the job anyhow, so you might ust as well get the fun."

The Belittling Habit

In Success Magazine Orison Swett Marden attacks the man of mean and ungenerous disposition, who has acquired the habit of belittling the achievements of all around him.

The habit of belittling is a confession of weakness, of inferiority, of a small, jealous, envious nature; a confession that one's life is not well poised, well balanced. The large, magnanimous soul has no room for jealousy, for the belittling spirit. It magnifies the good and minimizes the bad.

A spirit of generosity and kindness is an indication of greatness of soul. Jealousy, envy, a disposition to keep from others the credit which belongs to them, are marks of a small nature, a pinched mentality. A kindly spirit always accompanies largeness of nature, breadth of character. The man who belittles a competitor, who maintains a mean silence when he should praise, only exhibits to the world his own narrowness and stinginess of soul. A man with a really large nature is generous, charitable, even to his enemy.

The belittler does not realize that in disparaging others, in discounting the achievements of competitors, he is exposing the limitations of his own soul, the smallness of his nature, and not only that, but all the time is making the person he is talking to think less of him. We little imagine that when we draw a picture of others, we draw one of ourselves. A small, mean soul, sees only small, mean things in another. A really great nature sees only the good qualities of others.

Unfortunately, men of great ability who have been distinguished for brilliant intellectual gifts, often unusual courage and tenacity of purpose, men who have really done big things, have

frequently been insanely jealous and envious of others, especially those in the same profession or business as themselves.

A Great Free Churchman

Dr. John Clifford, the great Baptist preacher and probably the best known Nonconformist in Great Britain, has been addressing audiences in Canada. Fifty-three years ago he began to preach in an obscure little Baptist church in old London. He preaches for that body yet, but it has grown to be one of the largest and strongest churches of that denomination in the world. But outside of people of his own creed he is known for his philanthropic and public work. He invariably champions the cause of the weak and bares his arm to help the underdog. He is

The Great Unrest

The farmer's son threw down his hoe:

"No more of this," said he.

"To till the soil, is irksome toil,

There's more in life for me."

He left the farm; in village schools,

A teacher he became.

"At last I'm free!" in joy, said he,

A farmer's life is tame.

The teacher's son threw down his rule:

"I'll none of this," said he.

"Twas good enough for Dad but, stuff!

There's more in life for me."

The city's din he straightway sought;

A banker he became.

"I'm happy here," said he, "I fear

A teacher's life is tame."

The banker's son threw down his pen;

"I'm done with this," said he.

"This doesn't pay; I leave today;

There's more in life for me."

He formed a trust; the gold rolled in;

A magnate he became.

"Egad!" he cried, "I'm satisfied,

By jove ain't banking tame?"

The magnate's son threw down his tape;

"This life is dull," said he

"My bonds and shares bring naught but

cares;

There's more in life for me."

Ah! then he wrestled with the soil;

A farmer he became.

"Now this," said he, "brings joy to me.

A magnate's life is tame."

a constant fighter for the separation of church and state, especially along educational lines, and more than once has he gone to prison rather than pay taxes for the support of English church schools. In a sketch of him this paragraph occurs: "John Clifford is probably the greatest Free Churchman living. Mr. Balfour knows him and so does the man on the street. He disturbs the dreams of holy bishops, while there is no journalist too godless to acknowledge his genuine goodness. The Lords hate him, the Commons consult him, and the democracy knows him better than any other Free Churchman. I have heard it said that he is the best known man in London. He is a child of the common people and he has never dissociated himself from the democracy.

A Courage Breeder

Torture of body and mind and death in incredibly painful form belongs to the New Ontario forest fire disaster. One could give pages of description of the horrors of the event, but nothing

good would be gained by it. People who want to help the sufferers will do it without reading pages of terrible description. Their imaginations can picture the need keenly enough. But it does one good to hear of the heroism that the calamity brought to view. A little child sang and put new courage into the hundreds of people who had taken refuge from the flames in Porcupine Lake. In the same lake a couple of men, newly out from the old land, stood in the water and held a laundress above the surface for two long hours, keeping up their courage and that of their companions in distress by singing Scotch songs. Billy Moore found a board to float on in a little lake far enough out to be beyond the reach of the flames. He gave up the board—and his life—for a weaker man, a stranger to him. One man and his friend were heading toward a lake through the flaming woods. The friend's strength became exhausted and the man took him on his shoulders and carried him the remaining distance, then stood in the water with his burden until the flames passed by. When he could lay it down he found that his chum was dead, but there will be lifelong satisfaction in the assurance that he did all that man can do to save his friend's life.

People and Things the World Over

England is again to have a Sir Walter Raleigh. A knighthood has been conferred upon Prof. Walter Raleigh, professor of English at Oxford University.

* * *

Queen Alexandra has given £1,000 to endow the scholarships for a boy and girl of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, in recognition of the devotion with which the police invariably discharge their duties.

* * *

Gustave Meurling, a European, dying recently, left \$100,000 to the poor of Montreal. Many years ago he had lived in Montreal and had been so impressed with the courtesy and kindness of the people that he remembered them in his will.

* * *

To drive the opium trade from China, the Chinese government is resorting to the severest measures. Death is the penalty for those who insist upon defying the edict of the emperor. The agreement was made in 1907 with Britain that the produce and manufacture would cease within ten years and the earnestness with which the work is being done points a lesson to Christian countries who deal with national evils in a half-hearted fashion.

* * *

One ship drives east, and the other west,
With the self-same winds that blow;
'Tis the set of the sails,
And not the gales,
Which decides the way to go.
Like the winds of the sea are the ways of fate,
As we voyage along through life;
'Tis the will of the soul
That decides its goal,
And not the calm or the strife.

* * *

Somewhere there waiteth in this world of ours
For one lone soul another lonely soul,
Each choosing each through all the weary hours,
And meeting strangely at one sudden goal;
Then blend they, like green leaves with golden flowers.

Into one beautiful and perfect whole;
And life's long night is ended, and the way
Lies open onward to eternal day.

—Edwin Arnold.

Hope's Quiet Hour

THE WASHERWOMAN'S SONG

Eugene F. Ware, who died the other day at Cascade, Col., was noted as a poet and a humorist. Most of his verse was written over the nom de plume, "Ironquill." The following is from his pen:

In a very humble cot,
In a rather quiet spot,
In the suds and in the soap
Worked a woman full of hope;
Working, singing, all alone,
In a sort of undertone,
"With the Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."
Somehow happening along,
I had heard the semi-song,
And I often used to smile,
More in sympathy than guile;
But I never said a word
In regard to what I heard,
As she sang about her friend
Who would keep her to the end.

Not in sorrow nor in glee,
Working all day long was she,
As her children, three or four,
Played around her on the floor,
But in monotonous the song,
She was humming all day long,
"With the Saviour for a friend,
He will keep me to the end."

It's a song I do not sing,
For I scarce believe a thing
Of the stories that are told
Of the miracles of old;
But I know that her belief
Is the anodyne of grief,
And will always be a friend
That will keep her to the end.

Just a trifle lonesome she,
Just as poor as poor could be;
But her spirits always rose
Like the bubbles in the clothes,
And though widowed and alone,
Cheered her with the monotone,
Of the Saviour and a friend,
Who would keep her to the end.

I have seen her rub and scrub,
On the washboard in the tub,
While the baby sopped in suds,
Rolled and tumbled in the duds,
Or was paddling in the pools,
With old scissors stuck in spools,
She still humming of her friend,
Who would keep her to the end.
Human hopes and human creeds
Have their root in human deeds;
And I would not wish to strip
From that washerwoman's lip
Any song that she may sing,
Any hope that song can bring,
For the woman has a friend,
Who will keep her to the end.

HAVING A GOOD TIME

I will very gladly spend and be spent for you, though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved.—2 Cor., xii. 15.

I am writing this during the first week of July, the week when the great heat wave struck us and made work trying and recreation a necessity. Every sensible person will try to have a good time in the summer—those who work the hardest have most need of recreation. But we can have a good time all along the road, if we copy St. Paul and enjoy serving, without troubling ourselves about any return of gratitude. Perhaps you may be surprised at my choice of a poem to-day, because the writer professes that he has no faith in the Friend of the washerwoman. Well, I think if he was doubtful about the truth of her song, he has now found for himself the Friend he so evidently longed after. There are many souls like his; and, if those who do know the Friend who can keep them to the end, would show their faith in the washerwoman's cheery fashion, many doubts would die as darkness dies in the face of sunlight.

It is always pleasant to serve the people who are appreciative—the people who pay liberally with the useful coin of praise. But St. Paul, you notice, can enjoy serving those who are not appreciative. If we are only working for pay—even the pay of approbation—then our work will be of as poor quality as is safe to offer, and there will be very little satisfaction in it. Often, when we have done our best to please, and have only won blame for some trifling bit of neg-

lect, we may feel that it is no use trying to give satisfaction. Well, let us choose another motive for our work, or at least set our hearts on pleasing God rather than men. Then joy will spring up without being searched for, and in the most unlikely places. Archdeacon Stuck found great joy in the midst of cold and ice—the joy of building a church farther north than anyone had ever planted the Gospel before. He said that he felt as Columbus must have felt when he planted his banner in a new world. A lady who went as a missionary to Alaska, devoting herself to a few ignorant children and natives, living in close, cramped quarters with children "who always smelt fishy," said: "I would rather be here than any place in the world." They knew they were having a good time.

Our text, as given in the Revised Version, reads: "I will most kindly spend and be spent out for your souls." It is working for souls that brings most joy, though any kind of service—done for love's sake—can give the servant a good time. If you have never worked willingly for a disagreeable person you have missed a great deal of satisfaction. I think when the Master took a servant's place, and washed the feet of the disciples, He must have rejoiced as He tenderly touched the flesh of the beloved St. John and the enthusiastic St. Peter. But there must have been a deeper joy in His ministry to the man who had done Him a deadly wrong, a sweetness in returning good for evil, as He washed the feet of Judas, and tried by that loving act to touch his heart. Was that washing of the feet thrown away? It seemed like it at first, when Judas went out to betray Him; but probably it helped him to look with horror on his sin so soon afterwards. Of one thing I feel sure, and that is that the love of Christ for Judas never failed. How could Infinite Love be killed?

Is there any time when we have a right to allow our love for one who has injured us to die? We can admire St. Stephen's splendid care for his foes, can honor him for the dying prayer which sprang instinctively from his loving heart to his lips: "Lord, lay not this sin to their charge!" as the stones crushed out his life. But, when we are called upon to do some kindly deed or speak some generous word for one who has said a few unkind things about us, perhaps we realize that it is not easy—though it is grand and noble—to serve lovingly those who are unfriendly.

I don't intend to talk much to-day I am writing in the cellar now; having begun this paper upstairs, continued it downstairs, and finally taking refuge from "101 in the shade" down cellar. But you will read again "The Washerwoman's Song," and make it your own. The man or woman who goes through life with heart uplifted to Christ, and with hands busy with service, can find sunshine everywhere, and can preach far more telling sermons than you will ever discover in Hope's Quiet Hour. A life always preaches more loudly than words—that is the reason God came to earth to live with men rather than to preach to them. Living and Serving—that is the example our God is always setting. He is the Greatest. Why? Because He is the Servant of every creature He has made. He dresses the flowers, feeds the birds, and provides for all the needs of us, His children. Do we want any grander vocation than that of service? "Let the poor—yea, poor in spirit—crave the purple of his neighbor. Give me just the strength for serving, and the golden present hour."

DORA FARNCOMB.

Thy love shall chant its own beatitudes
After its own life's working. A child's kiss
Set on thy sighing lips shall make thee glad;
A poor man served by thee shall make thee rich;
A sick man helped by thee shall make thee strong;
Thou shalt be served thyself by every sense
Of service which thou renderest.

—MRS. BROWNING.

JESUS THE CARPENTER

If I could hold within my hand
The hammer Jesus swung,
Not all the gold in all the land
Nor jewels countless as the sand,
All in the balance flung,
Could weigh the value of that thing
'Round which his fingers once did cling.
If I could have the table he
Once made in Nazareth,
Not all the pearls in all the sea,
Nor crowns of kings or kings to be
As long as men have breath,
Could buy that thing of wood he made,
The Lord of Lords who learned a trade.
Yea, but his hammer still is shown
By honest hands that toil,
And 'round his table men sit down,
And all are equals, with a crown
No gold or pearls can soil;
The shop at Nazareth was bare—
But brotherhood was built there.
—The Independent.

Madame Schumann-Heinck, who says that the Emperor William was greatly delighted with her rendition of "The Rosary" observes:

"All of us do not 'tell our beads,' as the saying is, but we know that the rosary is a string of beads, with a larger bead strung between each set of ten smaller ones. Now, notice the composer's phrase, how it slips along in eight notes, just as the small beads would slip through our fingers. And at the end of every phrase comes a long note and a pause. This is repeated over and over after the manner of the pious devotees of the rosary. Now, observe the melodic outline of the climax on the line. 'To kiss the cross—Sweetheart—to kiss the cross.' The first part is sung on one note. The voice goes up and then down on the word sweetheart, and the concluding phrase is sung on one note as was the beginning. The composer has actually made the sign of the cross in his notation to convey the idea of the crucifix, which the devotee of the rosary kisses in concluding his devotion.

"I had sung the song a great deal before I noticed this, and I have often wondered since how many of those who hear the song are conscious of it."—Canadian Home Journal

The Ingle Nook

A NEW FRIEND

Dear Dame Durden:—Many thanks for your kind letter in regard to the patterns. I did not know when I wrote to the fashion department that my letter would meet the eye of Dame Durden. I enjoy the Ingle Nook very much, though am one of the silent readers, and many thanks to Evelyn for her hint regarding the comforters.

A recipe for rolled oat cakes: 3 cups rolled oats, 2 cups flour, 1 cup meat fryings (pork makes them nicest), ½ cup sugar, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1 teaspoon cream of tartar. Mix with cold water or milk. Roll thin and bake.

Wishing you all every success.

AULD REEKIE.

A HOT WEATHER HELP

Dear Dame Durden:—Here I come again! I expect you will be "giving me notice" if I come much oftener, as this is my third letter within the last year or so.

What jolly letters we have had lately; so many and so helpful. Dear members, I am still blacking my stove. Will no one come to the rescue?

I am afraid I have no helpful hints to send, as I get most of mine from the Ingle Nook. This is one I have never seen in print, but perhaps you all know it: To keep fresh meat in hot weather put into a cotton bag soaked in vinegar and hang in cellar from the rafters (so the air circulates freely around it), and the flies will not go near it. Wet the bag with the vinegar as it dries out. The vinegar helps to make the meat tender, especially fowls.

Have any of the members had any experience in putting up fruit without sugar or just a little for winter use? I mean, especially, rhubarb and saskatoons. All kinds of wild fruits are very plentiful around here this year, as we had no June frosts to injure the blossoms. Have you a recipe for making pin-cherry wine or vinegar? I do not know which it is called, but I know it makes a very nice summer drink. I would like to hear the members' experiences in canning these fruits, as I never did any before and do not know if they would keep very long.

I suppose this will appear short in print, although it is quite a bit on paper. I hope all the members will have good crops this year. Prospects are not very bright here, as we need rain badly. We did not get much more than our seed back last year, and if this is a poor year it will be rather discouraging, won't it? Still there will be others much worse off than we. Well, I will close now, wishing the Ingle Nook and its editor every success. Don't work yourself to death over our letters and wants; for we could not do without you.

DAPHNE.

(You will have seen some of the fruit recipes you asked for in July 12 issue. Thought you would rather see them than your letter just then. Sorry I did not have pin-cherry wine recipe, but perhaps some one will send it in. You don't come a bit too often. No danger of working myself to death over Ingle Nook.—D. D.)

USING A FIRELESS COOKER

Dear Dame Durden:—I hope "Ashamed-to-Sign" has received help from the Ingle Nook. Her position is an unhappy one, and I think "Helpless" gave her good advice. I hardly know what I should do in such a case.

I think "A Happy Wife" is wise to let her little girls learn to use the machine. That is the way I learned to sew, and I make all my own clothes; even my suit I made last summer. Do any of you cut your own patterns? If you have a good fitting plain waist pattern you can easily make any shape of collar by it, by putting the shoulder seams together and getting the correct shape at the neck and then cutting the rest as you like it. Dutch collars or sailor collars I make this way.

I made a fireless cooker out of a paper pail, some hay and a piece of old

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Price ten cents each pattern. Order by number, and give size, name and address. Allow ten days for fulfillment of order. Farmer's Advocate Fashion Department, Winnipeg, Man.



7043 Negligee House Dress, 31 to 42 bust.
7049 Peasant Yoke, Waist, 34 to 42 bust.
7035 Girl's Dress, 10, 12 and 14 years.
7064 Semi-Princesse Slip in Empire Style, 34 to 42 bust.

flannel. It worked well and I am determined to have a good one some day when I see my way clear to get one. I used my sad irons in the bottom of it. You can have a meal cooking and leave the house without fear of fire.

As to women doing outdoor farm work, I think it good for them; that is, the lighter work will hurt no one. Working at housework till late at night is far worse, and plenty of women do that. I am not a large or a strong woman, but working out of doors till I am hungry and tired enough to sleep well, does me good. A woman nursing a baby must be cautious about overdoing. She is not half so apt to overdo when pregnant.

We have had lots of rain and crops are looking good, so "Dame Thankful" can be doubly thankful this fall. I think she chose a becoming penname.

Can you tell me how I can help to get signers to the petition for getting homesteads for women?

ANXIOUS-TO-HELP

(I think if you write to Mrs. Graham, Secretary Women's Canadian Club, 662 Agnes St., Winnipeg, Man., she will send you petition forms and all the details to be observed in getting signers to the petition. It is a good work and should be encouraged.—D. D.)

GOOD ADVICE

Dear Dame Durden:—I wish to thank you for the letter sent on to me from a member at Swift Current. She says there are still some homesteads there worth having. I was very much pleased with "Phoenix's" letter. I think she is clear grit through and through. I agree with her in what she said about cows. They are the poor man's friend, and I feel I could manage quite a herd of them with my thirteen year old boy. He is very willing to work. I wonder if there are any homesteads in her part of the country. I fancy I would like to be her neighbor. I very much like the letter "Happiness" has written. I think she is right to try and help her husband all she can. Although our husbands are men, big strong men, I know there is no class of people in the world who need sympathy and little kindly helps more than they do. I am afraid a great many wives do not make things very comfortable or pleasant for the "good man," and yet expect him to be as meek as Moses. If farmers' wives were more particular about their personal appearance they would receive more respect from the head of the house, and he would not look for then doing very much rough work outside. But if they do not care how they appear what can they expect? Now, my sisters, just try to fix up a little every afternoon. Put on a clean shirt waist, a small white apron, a neat collar and tie, look sweet, and when hubby comes in, hot and tired, be patient and cheerful; inquire kindly how things have gone today, and see if he does not soon be telling you that he has the best wife in the world. It makes me very sad to read some of the letters. I would like every woman to have as happy a home as I once had, but that is past and gone, and now I work for my living.

WIDOW No. 2.

P. S.—I shall write to Widow some day.

FOR THE BABIES

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a reader of your page for a long time and have got a lot of useful recipes and fashions from it, and I am very thankful for them.

I saw in your page a while ago someone asking what to feed baby first and without weaning it. Well I thought I would give my way of feeding. I just take ordinary soda biscuit. I feed baby twice a day and give her one between times in her hand. I put one in a saucer with a teaspoon of sugar and pour hot water on it and leave it until it gets cool. I am mother of three children and I feed all mine that way until they get teeth enough to eat other things. I would like some Nooker to send me a pattern of a child's coat for about three years, just plain. I would be very thankful for it. I suppose you have not any of your readers from Dr. Barnardo's. If so, I would like to hear from them. I came out nine years ago. I will close wishing all success.

HOME GIRL.

A GOOD SON'S HELP

Dear Dame Durden and Company.—It seems to me it is a company concern when each one may say what they wish.

I would like to say to Widow that I commenced farming on a homestead eight years ago. My only son was sixteen years of age, not very old for a farmer and head of the house, but he has stuck to his job and we have learned quite a lot about farming. My capital was small. I had just enough money to build a small frame house.

We built a stable of poles, covered it with old prairie hay; we also bought two cows, and one horse supposed to be eight years old, but it turned out to be about eighteen. My son worked for a neighbor and in return got the use of three horses and plough to get our land ready and put in the seed. We also had a plowing bee and got a few acres broken. That first year our crop was frozen, but we got 35 cents a bushel for it. We had only four loads but we had put up a good bit of hay, of which there is always an abundance. I must tell you I used to help coil the hay, also loaded it while my son pitched on. It was a proud day for me when he told me that was as neat a load as any man could build. I thought I was growing clever. During slack times on the farm I used to go out nursing at one dollar a day, leaving my twelve year old daughter to keep house. That was the beginning eight years ago. We were green, with a capital G, but we persevered and our Father blessed our efforts. As soon as my boy was old enough he took up a homestead just half a mile from home for which he has refused four thousand dollars. He has just bought the adjoining quarter, which, with a quarter I bought four years ago, makes a section of fine land. Of course it is not all paid for, but with health and carefulness we hope to own it in a few years. We also have lots of horses and cattle. They increase quickly once you get the start.

I always put in a lot of vegetables, which are a great help to our house keeping and our health.

I hope these few hints may be of use to Widow, or some one. I fear my letter is already too long. The corner is always so full of good ideas and helpful hints that there seems to be nothing left to ask for, so I will close with best wishes to all. I am enclosing a few verses I wrote when my son went away for a trip.

JEAN.

MY SON

Brave-hearted, true-hearted, loyal and tender—

This is the lad who is going from me. Long has he been my friend and defender.

Now he is going far over the sea.

Many long years have we labored together,

Shoulder to shoulder, in sunshine and shade;

In winter of sorrow, or summer of gladness,

Together there's nothing can make us afraid.

Now he is going far over the ocean,

And sadly he's leaving his mother behind;

Though distance divide us, we still are united,

Our bodies are sundered but hearts are entwined.

And still we can meet at the feet of our Father,

Who sees us and loves us wherever we roam;

Until some glad day when his journey is over

He'll turn his steps backward to mother and home.

JEAN.

Layer Cake.—1 cup sugar, butter the size of an egg, 3 eggs, (reserving the white of one for the icing) 5 tablespoons of milk, 1 cup flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup corn starch, 2 teaspoons baking powder.

Soft Gingerbread.—1 cup treacle, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup melted butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup boiling water, 1 teaspoon soda, dissolved in water, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 egg, $2\frac{3}{4}$ cups of flour. —Sent by Janet.

* * *

How to Kill Flies.—To clear rooms of flies, carbolic acid may be used as follows: Heat a shovel or any other

similar article and drop thereon twenty drops of carbolic acid. The vapor kills the flies.

A cheap and perfectly reliable fly poison, one which is not dangerous to human life, is bichromate of potash in solution. Dissolve one drachm, which can be bought at any drug store, in two ounces of water, and add a little sugar. Put some of this solution in shallow dishes, and distribute them about the house.

Sticky fly paper, traps and liquid

poisons are among the things to use in killing flies, but the latest, cheapest and best is a solution of formalin or formaldehyde in water. A spoonful of this liquid put into a quarter of a pint of water and exposed in the room will be enough to kill all the flies.

To quickly clear the room where there are many flies, burn pyrethrum powder in the room. This stupefies the flies, when they may be swept up and burned.

The Western Wigwam

A GREAT READER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have not written to your club since it got its new name.

I go to school and like it fine. My sister teaches, so I have to toe the mark (ha, ha!). I am thirteen and am in grade eight. We live three-quarters of a mile from the school.

My mother and sister were in Ontario all winter, and are just getting back.

We have nineteen horses, two dogs, seven cats and a number of cattle and hens. The girls will have to hustle and not let the Boys' Club beat, as they have a whole page full, while there is the Western Wigwam and the Quiz Club both on ours. I am like a lot of the other Wigs, as I like reading. I have read twenty books since Christmas. I have read the Mildred Books, some of the Elsie set, some of the Alger set, and some of Mary H. Holme's books. I like detective and Indian stories best.

Wishing the club every success, I will close with a riddle: What is the difference between a pill and a mountain? Ans.—One is hard to get down, the other hard to get up.

GLADYS CRAMPTON.

A TIDY SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your Western Wigwam, though my father has taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for many years and I like to read the Wigs' letters very much.

My father and mother came up to the Northwest twenty-five years ago and they had two oxen and one milk cow, two pigs and a few chickens. They have a big bunch of horses and a cattle now. I have one saddle horse and one milk cow and a little calf and one wild cow. I broke the horse in

myself, but I had somebody to lead him. His name is Chick. I go to school every day, and we have a very good teacher too. I like her very much and she keeps the school nice and tidy. The inspector said that it was time. I have just to go to school half a mile. I have just gone to school a year and a half. Our school only opened up in January 1910. I hope to see this letter in print, and also I hope to receive a button. I enclose here a two cent stamp for a button.

MARY BRANIFF.

TWO GOOD HORSE STORIES

Dear Cousin Dorothy and Wigamers:—I tried Prairie Girl's oatmeal macaroons and they were real good. My brother said he wished I would make them often, and I said I would if he would get the wood. I like cocoanut macaroons, but we have not had any cocoanut lately. They are made the same as the oatmeal ones, only shredded cocoanut instead of oatmeal. I think Thistle Down could make pink cake with strawberries.

In December, 1909, papa bought a four-year-old mare weighing about 1100 pounds for \$85. In June, 1910, she had a colt and the colt weighs about 900 pounds now and is nearly as large as her mother. Papa says he would not take \$85 for the colt now. Quite a bargain. In April, 1910, we had to pay \$110 for a horse weighing only 1000 pounds. We have a horse that used to be in the South African war as a pack horse. I ride him, but of course he is getting old now and is stiff in winter but in summer he is a real good saddle horse.

We have no school yet. I think papa will get me an Indian pony to ride to school when it begins.

One day last spring when I got ready to go for the cows mamma said: "The cows went west today." (We

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had no pasture fence yet.) I went west about half a mile and did not see the cows, so I thought maybe they had gone over to Uncle Will's. There was a wheat patch over at Uncle Will's that was not fenced, and the cows and horses went over there after the wheat was cut to eat what they could. When I got there they were not there, and papa had to hunt two days.

When I found the cows were not in the wheat field I started back to Uncle Will's. My Cousin Ellen was with me and she said: "I hear the bell!" I listened, but could not be sure whether I heard it or not, so I went towards where she said it was and then I was sure I heard it. We went where we heard it and found that it was Abbott's cow bell. Then we went home, for it was too dark to hunt them any more. The next morning I rode over to Uncle Will's again, thinking they might have gone there in the night. They were not there and when I got home papa rode west. While he was gone two cattle came from the west and we thought they were the cows, but they were oxen.

I have found another photo, so I am sending it now.

In Kansas we had an old mare and she was so old and thin that papa did not think he had better work her. When he hitched the others up she came up in her place and walked along just as though she were hitched up too. You see she was very willing.

How many Wigwamers have seen Indians? We crossed the Blackfeet Indian reserve in coming from High River here. Does anyone know why they are called Blackfeet Indians? Their feet are as white as anybody's as I saw one's feet when he went to go across a creek when his wagon broke down and he had to wade to his horses.

MARIAN HESS.

(Thanks for the photo. It turned out pretty well, don't you think? I don't know how the Blackfeet got their name but I hope someone will tell us.)

A FINE GARDEN

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I wrote to your club. I think it larger than the Boys' Club. I have planted a little garden of my own this year. Among the things I have planted are some water melons. Have any of the wigs tried planting water melons out in this country? I am doing it for curiosity. I am going to try to have my garden good without any weeds. I have strawberry plants in one part of my garden. Our garden is very pretty now. It has large trees around it and many flowering bushes.

LILAC.

GAME IN B. C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to your club. I live on a farm in the Nicola Valley. There are

robins and crows here. We have great times shooting a target with a twenty-two rifle. Dad was pretty sick, but he is better now. We have got some little lambs and twelve little pigs. Daddy winters fifteen hundred head of cattle for the Douglas Lake Co. Daddy has got four hundred head of cattle and about a hundred head of horses. There are black bears and coyotes, mink and wildcat, and all kinds of wild animals here. I think I have written enough. I will send a two cent stamp for a button. Wishing the club every success.

GORDON WINNY.

A GOOD RIDDLE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I was reading the letters in the paper today and I thought I would write too. I am a little girl seven years old and am in the second reader. I went to school nearly all winter. It is just a quarter of a mile away, so I come home for dinner. They are going to build a consolidated school here and then I will go in a van.

I go to Sunday school every Sunday. How many of the boys and girls like to study their Sunday school lesson?

I am fond of cats and have two for pets. I also have five pigeons.

I am sending a stamp and would like to get a button. As this is my first

letter I will close now but will write more next time. Here is a riddle: If a man got up on a donkey's back where would he get down?

Ans.—On a swan's breast.

PEGGY B.

DOWN IN ONTARIO

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Western Wigwam. My father has not taken the FARMER'S ADVOCATE till this year. I will be seven years old in July and I have a little sister five months old. I was down to Ontario last winter to see my cousins and I went to school two months with them. That was the first time I ever was at school. I had two teachers at home and now I am in the second reader.

We have about seventy little chickens and I have fed them every time only their breakfast.

The baby is the only little girl I have to play with near here. We call her Beatrice, and she weighs seventeen pounds. She will laugh quite loud sometimes. I read the boy's and girl's letters in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I am sending a stamped envelope for a button please, and would like to see my letter in print. I will close wishing Cousin Dorothy and the Wigs every success.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

The Boys' Club

TRUE ANIMAL STORIES

The Methuselah of the canary world is dead, at the ripe old age of 21 years.

This ancient canary was the property of Mr. M. Edwin Quigley, 171 Madison avenue, Toronto. He sang like an angel until he attained his nineteenth birthday. Then his sight began to fail, and a treacherous weakness assailed his legs. He was forced to spend most of his time like a gouty old gentleman, grumbling to himself in a corner.

Geo. Hope & Sons, bird dealers, 109 Queen street west, were surprised to hear of the long span of life granted to this fortunate bird.

"The natural age of a canary is about nine years," they said, "but they occasionally live to fourteen or fifteen. The oldest canary we ever heard of died at sixteen."

Therefore Methuselah broke all existing old age records by five years.

* * *

While Hilliard Throckmorton was bathing in Green Pond, in Upper Montville, N. J., a snapping turtle that he had lost twenty-two years ago returned to him. He long had mourned his loss, but he mourned its return still more. Throckmorton was having his daily swim when suddenly a toe of his left foot was caught and held. He tried to shake off his new attachment, but it refused to let go. He swam to the shore, almost fainting from pain and exertion. A cold chisel and a poker were necessary to make the snapper let go. Then the following inscription was found carved on the shell: "H. T., 1888." "Why," gasped Throckmorton, "I made that on a pet turtle when I was fifteen years old."

NIGHT SIGNALS

John and Charley are two very clever boys, even if they are relatives of the author. They live on opposite sides of a river, are fast friends and spend as much time together as they can. They have a boat of their own making in which they cross back and forth, and they have worked out a system of signals for communicating across the water.

Thus, if the boat is on Charley's side of the river and John wants it or him, he goes to the river bank and swings his hat, spelling out his message, telegraph fashion, up and down movements meaning dots and right and left dashes. If Charley is not in sight John goes to his own room and hangs out a flag. When Charley's flag appears, showing that he is ready to receive the message, it is spelled out to him hat fashion.

This works well in the daytime, but one evening when I was visiting John's parents we planned an excursion requiring an early start, and wanted

Charley to go with us. The boat was on his side; we could not make him hear and to go round by the bridge meant a ten-mile ride, which neither of us wished to take.

So we decided to try a lamp signal. We went to John's room and waited until a light appeared in Charley's. Could we attract his attention?

We set the lamp on the window sill, and began to turn the wick up and down, making it bright and dark in the room, at regular intervals; but Charley took no notice. At last his light went out, and John said: "No use; he's gone to bed."

"Try again," I said. "From a dark room he will be more apt to see our light, and his bed faces the window." We did try, but had almost lost hope when the light flashed out from Charley's window, and a rapid raising and lowering of the curtain showed that he recognized that we were calling him.

Then by long and short flashes we spelled out: "Come over early in the morning."

We had to repeat it several times before he caught the idea and replied with his lamp: "Yes, I understand."

He was across by daylight next morning, and the excursion was all we anticipated. Coming home the boys eagerly discussed several plans for night signals. They had decided to have me send them, on my return to the city, a couple of "bull's eye lanterns" to signal with, when I suggested that it might save time and be cheaper to make something for themselves that would answer their purpose. They tried, and after some experimenting produced a cigar-box apparatus that worked admirably, each boy having one.

It was fixed in this way: Through the top of a cigar box they cut a hole for the chimney of an ordinary lamp, and a dozen smaller holes were to be bored in the bottom to supply the lamp with air. In the end of the box on a level with the flame of the lamp they cut a round window and covered it on the inside with a piece of glass, in case they might want to signal out of doors. On the outside of the window they fixed a shutter, hung so as to swing over the opening and shut off the light. The messages were spelled out by means of short and long flashes. With a little practice the boys became quite expert in talking by lamp signals, and they often amuse themselves in the evenings with such silent conversations, through half a mile of darkness.

ROBINS TAKE CAR FOR HOME

Admiration for the gameness of a pair of robins in sticking to their nest on a flying trip between Hamilton and Buffalo has resulted in a car being taken out of the train and side-tracked for

their benefit until their young are ready to shift for themselves.

Patrolman Mooney noticed the nest behind the top rung of a brake ladder in an empty car that came over the international bridge. When the train came to a standstill he climbed up to investigate. Before he reached the top of the ladder a pair of robins were fluttering around and making a great ado. There were four young ones in the nest.

Railroad men, who became as interested as the policeman, managed to find something wrong with the brakes, and the car was placed on a dead siding where it will be allowed to remain until the birds get through with it.

A PATROL SONG

(By Rudyard Kipling.)

These are our regulations—
There's just one law for the Scout,
And the first and the last, and the present and the past,
And the future and the perfect is
"Look out!"

I, thou, and he, look out!

We, ye, and thou, look out!

Though you didn't or you wouldn't

Or you hadn't or you couldn't;

You jolly well must look out!

Look out when you start for the day
That your kit is packed to your mind,
There's no use going away

With half of it left behind.

Look out that your laces are tight,
And your boots are easy and stout,
Or you'll end with a blister by night.

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

Look out for the birds of the air,

Look out for the beasts of the field;

They'll tell you how and where

The other side's concealed.

When the blackbird bolts from the copse,

And the cattle are staring about,

The wise commander stops.

And (Chorus) All patrols look out!

Look out when your front is clear,

And you feel you are bound to win;

Look out for your flank and your rear—

For that's where surprises begin.

For the rustle that isn't a rat,

For the splash that isn't a trout.

For the boulder that may be a hat.

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

Look out when your temper goes

At the end of a losing game;

And your boots are too tight for your toes.

And you answer and argue and blame.

It's the hardest part of the law,

But it has to be learnt by the Scout—

For whining and shirking and "jaw,"

(Chorus) All patrols look out!

FRUIT LANDS

CHOICEST FRUIT LANDS IN THE

KOOTENAYS

Write for booklet giving full information.

WHOLLY IMPROVED
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UNIMPROVED

From \$20 per acre for unimproved en bloc. Climate perfect. No Blizzards. Lowest point this winter, 4 below.

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Fruit Company, Ltd.
NELSON, B.C.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

THE GREAT TRADERS OF THE GREAT WEST
INCORPORATED A. D. 1630

Leasing of Lands

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ANTISEPTIC
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66W

YOU don't have to SCRUB the hands when you use "SNAP". It removes all stains and dirt, QUICK.

"S-N-A-P" is the original and genuine antiseptic hand cleaner.

MARKETS

The grain markets were quiet last week. The bulls made a strong attempt to advance prices by boosting the reports of black rust. While there are reports stating that black rust has appeared in some of the Western States, no real damage has yet been reported. The markets at Winnipeg were bearish all week, and though the prices were steady, the undertone indicated lower prices. While conditions remain as favorable as at present, and the cool weather continues, no marked change is probable. American markets closed high, with a decidedly bullish atmosphere prevalent. The bulls are using the black rust reports to the limit, but should the rust prove as destructive as is feared, prices will probably advance. Flax and oat prices remain firm, with little trading reported.

Figures for cattle fell off during the week on account of large arrivals of somewhat poorly finished stuff. The market is supplied, and as yet there is little or no demand from the East. Hogs hold firm at last week's figures.

GRAIN

While prices have been steady during the past week the market has been erratic, due to cooler weather conditions in the West, with some reports of frost and rust and others of crop damage from heat. These conflicting reports have in some cases been misleading, and the situation is thereby difficult to understand. The Canadian Northwest has had remarkably low temperatures for July, which has raised the discussion of frost damage. Black rust reports are also current. Elevator people in some places are lowering their estimates of this year's yield. There seems to be distinct bullish sentiment in the air, but still prices have made no marked advance. The natural tendency is for the shorts to cover, and in some cases buyers are stepping out strong by taking on heavy holdings. In Chicago, July 20, wheat had a firmer tone all day, due largely to increasing number

of black rust reports, fear of frost in Canadian Northwest, general favorable flour trade and belief that primary receipts will show a marked falling off in the immediate future. This latter item has been a strengthening one, as purchases to arrive show a considerable decrease from yesterday, although receipts here were very heavy to-day with a trifle lighter Southwest. A despatch of last Thursday says that the market is in a position to respond quickly to any unfavorable news. Weather, Northwest, primary movement and export trade will be the determining price influences. Inter-Ocean is credited with a report from Chicago, July 20, saying that wheat prices in Chicago are on a sounder basis than they have been in a year. They are lower than Canadian or Argentine wheat, and with the difference in freight to Liverpool between New York and Argentine, our hard and soft winter wheats are more inviting to foreign buyers. This is the view taken by the best people in the trade and they are inclined to keep off the short side. All indications point to the out-turn of the crop being little, if any, in excess of last year's, and with prices lower than they have been at this time in five years, and with the farmer getting no more than 80 cents, and in some places not that, the situation does not present as much attractiveness to the bear as some time ago. Seaboard exporters are bidding 1 cent more than Chicago in Indiana and are preventing the wheat from coming to this market.

LIVESTOCK

As was expected cattle prices declined. High class butcher stuff is scarce and the market is oversupplied with the common kind. Hogs hold firm at \$7.25.

Our weekly letter from Rice & Whaley, dated July 20, reads:

Receipts since last issue: cattle, 1427; calves, 200; hogs, 1,573; sheep, 155, as

WINNIPEG CASH

| Wheat— | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| No. 1 Nor. | 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 | 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| No. 2 Nor. | 92 | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 93 | 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| No. 3 Nor. | 90 | 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 90 |
| No. 4 | 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 89 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 84 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 85 | 86 | 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| No. 5 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Feed | 61 | 61 | 62 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| Oats— | | | | | | |
| No. 2 C. W. | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 | 37 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ |

WINNIPEG OPTIONS

| Wheat— | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| July | 96 | 95 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 96 |
| October | 91 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 92 | 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| December | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 91 | 90 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 91 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 91 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Oats— | | | | | | |
| July | 37 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 37 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 37 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| October | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| December | 38 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 38 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 38 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 38 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| Flax— | | | | | | |
| July | 200 | 200 | 200 | 210 | 210 | 210 |
| October | 186 | 185 | 185 | 187 | 187 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 186 |

AMERICAN WHEAT OPTIONS

| Chicago— | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| July | 86 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 86 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 87 |
| September | 88 | 87 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 87 | 88 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 88 | 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| December | 91 | 90 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 90 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 91 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 91 $\frac{7}{8}$ |
| Minneapolis— | | | | | | |
| July | 95 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 94 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 | 95 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 96 |
| September | 95 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 95 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 95 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| December | 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 97 | 96 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ |
| New York— | | | | | | |
| July | 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 91 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 90 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 92 | 91 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 92 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| September | 93 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 92 $\frac{7}{8}$ | 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 93 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 93 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| December | 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 95 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{8}$ |
| Duluth— | | | | | | |
| July | 99 $\frac{7}{8}$ | ... | 98 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 100 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 100 $\frac{5}{8}$ |
| September | 96 $\frac{5}{8}$ | ... | 95 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 97 $\frac{3}{8}$ |

DULUTH FLAX

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. |
|-----------------|------|-------|------|--------|------|------|
| July | 205 | 208 | 209 | 210 | 215 | 215 |
| September | 205 | 206 | 207 | 209 | 209 | 209 |
| October | 198 | 200 | 197 | 200 | 200 | 200 |

LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET

| | | | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Man. No. 1 Nor. Exhausted | | | | 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 109 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| Man. No. 2 Nor. | 107 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 107 $\frac{1}{2}$ |
| Man. No. 3 Nor. Exhausted | | | | | |
| July | 99 | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{8}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{3}{4}$ |
| October | 96 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 96 $\frac{3}{8}$ | 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ | 98 $\frac{1}{8}$ |
| December | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 97 $\frac{1}{2}$ | 98 | 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ | 99 $\frac{1}{4}$ |

compared with 2,105 cattle, 380 calves, 3,566 hogs and 435 sheep for the week before. The trade this week was by far the worst of the season. Prices were lowered a strong 75 cents below last week's quotations, and in many instances \$1.00 per hundred was noted. The class of stock runs largely to the common and medium grades and too many of the offerings lacked good killing qualities. Packers have been filled up on this class of stuff, and with the liberal supply on yesterday's market it gave them a chance of another price cutting in which every buyer joined in.

The Eastern outlet is as yet in poor shape and little or no demand from that quarter. Half fat stuff and stockers and feeders should be left in the country until such time as the trade demands. The outlook is rather uncertain, but on account of the receipts becoming too large for local requirements, with Eastern markets not good, cattle must be bought at prices of Eastern market basis.

Hogs have been only in moderate numbers this week, and with the packers keen buyers' prices have been strong. \$7.25 has been the prevailing price, but rough hogs and stags in the majority of cases have failed to catch many of the buyers' eyes and the bulk of them have passed through unnoticed. Sheep have been in good demand, a few bunches of good sheep selling at \$6.00, but the majority of sales were from \$5.50 to \$5.75. Veal calves are firm at \$6.00 to \$6.50 for the best.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Steers and heifers, choice, 1,200 lbs. and over | \$4.50 to \$5.25 |
| Good butcher steers and heifers, 1,000 lbs. to 1,200 lbs. | 3.75 to 4.25 |
| Common butcher stock | 3.50 to 3.75 |
| Stockers and feeders | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Good fat cows | 3.75 to 4.25 |
| Common fat cows | 3.25 to 3.50 |
| Canners | 2.00 to 2.75 |
| Choice bulls | 3.00 to 3.75 |
| Common bulls | 2.50 to 2.75 |
| Choice milkers and spring- ers (each) | 35.00 to 45.00 |
| Common cows (each) | 20.00 to 30.00 |
| Veals, choice | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| Veals, common heavy | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| Hogs, select bacon | 7.00 to 7.25 |
| Hogs, good | 6.75 |
| Sheep | 5.50 to 6.00 |
| Lambs, per lb. | .08 to .10 |

REPRESENTATIVE PURCHASES.

| No. | Hogs— | Ave. Weight | Price. |
|-----|---------|-------------|--------|
| 42 | Hogs | 242 | \$7.50 |
| 40 | " | 301 | 7.35 |
| 703 | " | 239 | 7.25 |
| 12 | " | 246 | 7.00 |
| 2 | " | 350 | 6.25 |
| 1 | " | 350 | 5.75 |
| 1 | " | 500 | 5.25 |
| | Cattle— | | |
| 12 | Cattle | 1185 | 5.00 |
| 7 | " | 1021 | 4.50 |
| 8 | " | 1016 | 4.35 |
| 24 | " | 1100 | 4.25 |
| 17 | " | 777 | 4.20 |
| 46 | " | 1033 | 4.00 |
| 18 | " | 1016 | 3.60 |
| 5 | " | 911 | 3.50 |
| 3 | " | 1108 | 3.00 |
| 5 | " | 875 | 2.00 |
| 5 | Cows | 1143 | 5.00 |
| 7 | " | 754 | 3.25 |
| 3 | " | 1100 | 3.00 |
| 1 | " | 700 | 2.00 |
| 3 | | | |
| 3 | Bulls | 1473 | 4.00 |
| 4 | " | 1206 | 3.50 |
| 8 | " | 1119 | 3.35 |
| 1 | " | 1230 | 3.25 |
| 5 | " | 975 | 3.00 |
| 1 | Calves | 240 | 7.00 |
| 44 | " | 204 | 6.50 |
| 10 | " | 218 | 6.00 |
| 12 | " | 217 | 5.50 |
| 8 | " | 165 | 5.15 |
| 11 | " | 193 | 5.00 |
| 11 | " | 193 | 5.00 |
| 31 | Sheep | 122 | 6.00 |
| 2 | " | 150 | 5.50 |
| 11 | " | 120 | 5.00 |
| 106 | Lambs | 59 | 7.50 |
| 1 | Steer | 1350 | 4.50 |

PRODUCE MARKETS

Following were the quotations last week for farm products in Winnipeg:

Cream—
Sour, per pound butterfat. . . 17 to 18c.
Sweet. " " " " " 25c

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| Butter— | |
| Creamery, fresh, in boxes.. | 18½ to 19½c. |
| “ “ “ bricks | 21 to 22c. |
| No. 1 dairy | 15 to 16c. |
| No. 2 dairy | 13 to 14c. |
| Cheese— | |
| Manitoba make. | 10½ to 11c. |
| Eggs— | |
| Fresh gathered | 17 to 18c. |
| Meats— | |
| Cured ham, per lb. | 16½c. |
| Breakfast bacon, per lb. | 20c. |
| Dry, salted sides, per lb. | 12½c. |
| Veal, per lb. | 11c. |
| Hides and Wool— | |
| Hides, country cured, per lb. | 8 to 9c. |
| Unwashed wool | 9 to 12c. |
| Feed— | |
| Bran, per ton | \$18.00 |
| Shorts, per ton | 20.00 |
| Chopped barley, per ton | 25.00 |
| Chopped oats, per ton | 26.00 |
| Chopped barley and oats | 25.00 |
| Hay— | |
| No. 1. | 11.00 |
| No. 2. | 10.00 |
| No. 3. | 9.00 |
| Timothy— | |
| No. 1. | 16.00 |
| No. 2. | 15.00 |
| No. 3. | 14.00 |
| Potatoes— | |
| Per bushel, in car lots | 1.50 |
| Per bushel, farmers' loads | 1.50 |

CROWDS VISIT INDIAN HEAD
EXPERIMENTAL FARM

Well over 1,000 farmers came in over the western lines to visit the Experimental Farm at Indian Head on July 18. Hardly had the inspection of the farm started when rain drove the visitors under cover and further inspection had to be abandoned. Speeches were, however, delivered in the large barn by agricultural specialists, and despite the rain a good and profitable time was spent.

A. F. Mantle, Deputy Minister of Agriculture spoke of the work of securing help for the coming harvest. Superintendent Angus McKay outlined the work at the farm and welcomed the visitors; W. C. McKillican, superintendent of the Brandon Farm, gave a talk on cultural investigation and Hugh McKellar spoke of the weed problem.

On the following day trains brought in the visiting contingents from eastern points in the province. These had a fair day and thoroughly inspected the farm. In addition to the lectures of the previous day Dr. Andrews of the new Regina college outlined the course in that institution. Despite the inclement weather the excursions this year have been a complete success.

ELEVATORS FOR THIS SEASON

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., which was incorporated by special act of the Saskatchewan legislature, is developing rapidly into business-like form. It is expected that many elevators will be in operation this fall.

At the first general meeting held at Moose Jaw some time ago 125 delegates were present, representing 43 locals. A draft of bylaws prepared by the secretary was considered, and amended to some extent. Nine directors were elected as follows: J. A. Maharg, A. C. Dunning and George Langley, to serve 3 years; James Robinson, N. E. Baumunk and W. C. Sutherland, to serve 2 years; A. G. Hawkes, J. E. Paynter and E. J. Barrick, to serve 1 year. At a directors' meeting held immediately after the general meeting the following officers were appointed: President, J. A. Maharg; vice-president, George Langley; secretary-treasurer, Chas. A. Dunning. These three gentlemen form the executive committee.

The following is a list of points which the company intends building or securing elevators this year: Indi, Tantalon, Dundurn, Vanscoy, Eagle Creek, Goodwater, Colgate, Cataraqi, Spicer, Sunny Hill, Normanton, Lampman, Cupar, Estevan, Browning, Fairville, Duval, Cymric, Govan, Waldeck, Willmar, Fortune, Rosetown, Hanley, Stockholm, Krauss, Wilhelm, Ituna, Sutherland, New Warren, Swanson, Fertile Valley, Juniata, Ardath, Brooking, Waldron, Bangor, Oban, Unity, Tugaskie, Senlac, Salvador, Perdue and Radville.

Field Notes

Records Broken at Winnipeg Industrial

(Continued from page 1064)

SPECIALS FOR HEAVY HORSES.

In the competition for first place in the sweepstakes for draft breeds the three heavy draft champion stallions Lord Ardwell, Aclé Harold and Bijou came out. This will always be an unsatisfactory class, as the respective breeds lay stress on different points in their ideal, and it is an impossibility to get a decision in a class open to all breeds that will be popular. The decision given by the judges left Lord Ardwell as the sweepstakes stallion of the Exhibition. This perhaps is the most satisfactory award that could be given. Lord Ardwell is certainly a high class stallion, with size, quality, action and style, and is in splendid form. Nevertheless, many judges would have decided differently.

J. Lemon, Winnipeg, won first place with Montrose, a Clyde gelding in the open class for gelding or mare, over Geo. Lane's Bichette. This was another hot fight and second place went to a many times champion. Sir William Van Horne got first for best five horses, any age or sex. He had out Lord Ardwell, Lady's Pride, Sylvan Queen, Miss Molly and Moy Jess, every one a top notcher and all but one first prize or championship winners.

The special for ten horses owned in one province went to the string from Manitoba. Van Horne's fine lot that won previously, together with Grecian, Mascarille and Border Rosie from John Graham's stables; McKirdy's Show Queen and Jas. Burnett's Scotty Bryce made up the ten. Geo. Lane owned the entire string from Alberta and had an enviable line up of Percherons.

DRAFTERS

J. Lemon was first and third in draft mare or gelding, with Van Horne second and W. E. & R. C. Upper fourth.

Teams were a strong aggregation from end to end. Van Horne's Clyde mares, Lemon's geldings and Lane's and Uppers' Percheron teams all looked good. They were finally placed; Van Horne, Lemon, Lane and Upper. Only the Percheron men brought out

four and six horse teams and both were classy outfits. Lane, however, was able to get in first in both classes.

The entries in the agricultural classes were very light and competition anything but keen. Jas Steele, Glenboro, and W. C. Weightman, Morden, were the only exhibitors. Weightman was able to round up all the first prizes except for foal, which went to Steele. In agricultural teams E. W. McLean, Winnipeg, got first; W. E. & R. C. Upper second. The Carson Hygienic Dairy Company, of Winnipeg, took first, and A. E. Rome, Nesbit, second in general purpose teams.

Hackneys and light horses were rather erratic in the strength they showed. Some really good classes were put up and some in which keen competition did not rule. Alex. Steele, of Glenboro, took a majority of the prizes in Hackneys. Neil Lowe, Carman, got first for aged stallion and J. A. Knott, first in aged mares; otherwise Steele had things his own way.

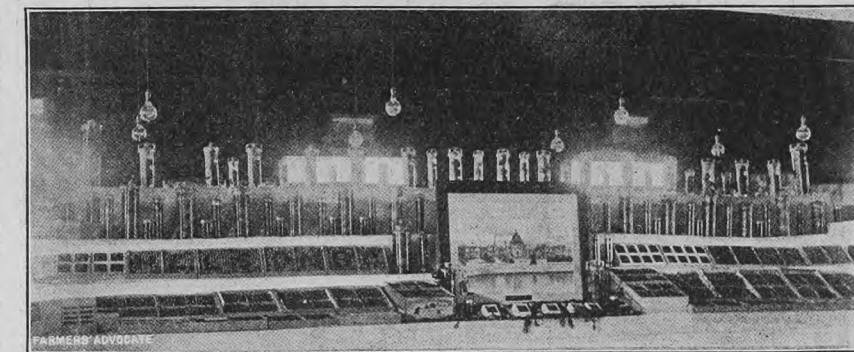
For best fitted and conditioned horse Alex. Sangster, of Sir Wm. Van Horne's stud, took first, fitting Lord Ardwell for the occasion. McKirdy Bros. won first for most suitably uniformed attendant for individual exhibitor, and Uppers took first for large exhibitor.

CATTLE A GOOD AVERAGE

Winnipeg has seen many great displays of cattle, but never has there been more and better Shorthorns and Holsteins. Aberdeen Angus also were strong and had quality that would stand comparison with the best. Herefords, too, were ahead of the usual run at Winnipeg of recent years. Jerseys and Ayrshires, while not as numerous as they have been in the past, were not lacking in quality.

SHORTHORNS

Three big herds from across the line made things interesting for the Manitoba Shorthorn men and R. W. Caswell from Saskatoon. On the whole the Canadians and Americans about divided the spoils. The Van Horne



British Columbia leaves nothing undone that will induce the inhabitants of the prairies to buy her fruits—and her fruit lands, too. At the exhibition there was a grand display, in charge of W. J. Brandrith, of Ladner, B. C., whose face now is familiar at Winnipeg shows. Part of this year's display is shown in the above illustration. The Nelson district is given special prominence by the use of artistically arranged fruits to spell the name of the town. Cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries and such fruits were there in profusion. Bottled specimens called attention to capabilities of the Pacific province in growing fruits not now in season. Day after day Mr. Brandrith answered queries without number. Attractive and reliable literature was distributed and the various fruit growing districts of the province thoroughly advertised. The display also comprised huge specimens of cuts from trees that have made British Columbia known the world over as a producer of lumber.

herd, however, got the lion's share. Every animal was in perfect bloom and home-bred stuff as well as the choice importations were to be reckoned with when the ribbons were being distributed by the judge, Chas. Bellows, of Maryville, Mo.

The exhibitors included Carpenter & Ross, of Mansfield, Ohio, with 15 head of choice animals; Geo. J. Sayer, McHenry, Ill., with a fine herd of animals, of conformation that is hard to beat, and F. W. Harding, whose animals frequently were in the money. While these well known American breeders were in prominence as prize winners more prizes went to Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., than to any other exhibitor. Under the management of James Yule, assisted by his son, Charlie, his animals proved to be in such form as to catch the eye of the judge. J. G. Barron, Carberry, Man., was also in the running, and frequently stood high. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, had some high class cattle in the ring. His entries were good enough to win a share of the awards.

The senior and grand champion bull in the Shorthorn class was Geo. J. Sayers' big white bull, Uxor Prince, (Imp.). This animal, in addition to being big, is particularly smooth and has that very desirable compact conformation of a beef animal. The junior championship, also reserve grand championship, was won by F. W. Harding, on Sultan's Stamp. This young animal was a close competitor for the highest honors, but being so young could scarcely hope to win out over older and matured stock.

In the class for aged bulls first honors went to Geo. J. Sayer, on Uxor Prince. Second and third places were secured by Carpenter & Ross, with Shenstone Albino (Imp.) and Matchless Dale. Fourth place was taken by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne on His Majesty; J. G. Barron stood fifth with Mistletoe Eclipse, last year's champion.

First honors went to Sir Wm. C. Van Horne on Shenley Adonis (Imp.) in the two year old class. Second to Boquhan Hero (Imp.), owned by the same exhibitor. This is a nice, smooth, light roan bull, such as should prove a valuable stock bull. He has come on well during the last year. Third prize went to R. W. Caswell on Kier Emblem (Imp.) and fourth to J. G. Barron on Master Mason.

F. W. Harding captured first prize for senior yearling bull with his nice white quality animal Sultan's Stamp. Second honors went to Carpenter & Ross on Maxwalton Jester, third to Van Horne on Roan Gloucester, and fourth to Barron on Mistletoe's Heir. R. W. Caswell's Whitehall Marshall calf stood at the head of a great class in junior yearlings. This young bull, Marshall's Heir, reserve junior champion, has won many firsts in his time and should make a splendid herd bull at Star Farm. Carpenter & Ross were second with Glorious Dale. For senior bull calf F. W. Harding won first and second, and Carpenter & Ross third. Van Horne won first, Carpenter & Ross

second and F. W. Harding third for junior bull calf.

In the female classes of Shorthorns the competition was, if possible, keener than in the bull sections. As many as 18 animals entered the ring in one class, while all the sections were well filled.

The red ribbon for best in the aged cow class went to Van Horne on the five year old roan, Sunbeam's Queen. To the observer her broad even back is a striking feature, with the width carried down to give great breadth of chest and good constitution. Second prize went to Carpenter & Ross, on Maxwalton Gloucester. She is three years old, and though not of the big looking type of animal, is low set and massive, being very smooth and evenly covered. Third prize went to the same breeders on a broad, smooth shouldered three year old roan, Dale's Gift. Fourth went to Geo. J. Sayer, on Mina Princess 4th, a cow that has won many prizes in the past years for Van Horne.

The judge said that the two year old heifer class was particularly strong, and recommended six placings. First went to Carpenter & Ross, on their low down, broad, smooth red heifer, Dale's Gift 2nd. Second was won by Van Horne's big heifer, Lady Avondale, a nice smooth animal. Third prize also went to Van Horne, on Spicy's Lady 2nd, a big white heifer with great heart girth. Fourth place was taken by Her Ladyship, exhibited by Geo. J. Sayer. Fifth place also was occupied by Say-r's heifer, Marshall's Queen. Sixth place was held by J. G. Barron's smooth heifer, Fairview Jubilee Queen 2nd.

Barron stood first in the milking cow class with Lavender 4th. This cow has proven valuable as a breeding as well as a show animal for Mr. Barron. Second was won by Van Horne, with Mildred 12th; third, by Sayer, with Inwood Lass, and fourth place by Barron, with Red Baroness 13th.

The senior yearling class was strong. Van Horne won with Roan Queen, a big roan heifer, with a broad smooth back. Second place was taken by Sayer, with Mary Ann of Oakland 2nd; third by Van Horne, with Golden Necklace; fourth and fifth by R. W. Caswell, with Cinderella 10th, and Superba Stamford, and sixth by Barron, with Fairview Queen.

For junior yearling heifer Van Horne again won first; Carpenter & Ross, second; Harding third, and Sayer fourth. The senior heifer calf, exhibited by Van Horne, won first in her class. Harding was second; Carpenter & Ross, third, and Van Horne, fourth. Harding got first for junior calf, Van Horne, second; Barron, third, and Van Horne, fourth.

The championships for females was keenly contested. Carpenter & Ross were successful in the competition for the senior championship, with Dale's Gift 2nd, winner in the two year class. Reserve senior champion was Van Horne's cow, Sunbeam Queen, junior championship, also the reserve, was won by Van Horne, with Roan Queen and Missie of Oak Bluff respectively.



The illustration shows how the FARMER'S ADVOCATE camera caught the big fruit display put up by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and in charge of W. F. Kydd, of Simcoe, and R. W. Bartman, of Toronto. One glance at the array of apples, to say nothing of the fresh cherries, currants, gooseberries and tomatoes, was enough to bring back old memories of fruit orchards and plantations. The wonder is on the one hand that apples can be kept in such perfect condition for so many months, and on the other that tender fruits can be carried so many hundreds of miles and presented in such firmness and flavor. Everyone admired the display and all were given courteous treatment at the hands of Messrs. Kydd and Bartman, who are master hands at telling of the capabilities of the eastern province. Not only did they do much to create a greater interest in Ontario grown fruit, but also they left the impression that Ontario would not be a bad place for the retired farmer of the Canadian West to locate. Thousands of choice solid apples and hundreds of baskets of tender fruits were disposed of to fruit-hungry fair visitors. In most cases a taste created a longing to know more about the fruits. The display will increase the call for the products of Ontario's orchards.

The grand champion female was Roan Queen, a beautiful senior yearling; reserve champion, Dale's Gift 2nd.

Six senior herds entered the ring. These were composed of a bull and four females, any age. Carpenter & Ross were first in line, with their five prize-winners. This herd was headed by Shenstone Albino, second in the aged bull class. The females were Dale's Gift, third in the aged cow class; Maxwellton Gloucester, second in the aged cow class; Dale's Gift 2nd, first in two-year-old heifer class, and Maxwellton Gloucester 4th. The second prize herd was exhibited by Sayer, being headed by Uxor Prince, first prize bull in the aged class. The females were Mina Princess 4th, Inwood Lass, Her Ladyship and Mary Ann of Oakland. While the females in this herd had not won as many first prizes as had some of the other herds, the bull was outstanding as a show animal. The third prize herd, exhibited by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, was headed by Shenley Adonis, first prize winner in the two-year-old bull class. The females were Spicy Rose, Sunbeam's Queen, Lady Avondale and Roan Queen. Fourth place was taken by R. W. Caswell, and fifth by J. G. Barron.

First place for junior herd, a bull and three females all under two years, went to Van Horne. They were a very uniform bunch. Second place was taken by F. W. Harding, and third by Carpenter & Ross.

Three calves under one year was a good exhibit, and the youngsters shown in the class bid fair to be record animals in the future. F. W. Harding stood at the top with the prize winner in the senior yearling class, Sultan's Stamp, also the junior champion and reserve grand champion, which, with Clipper Sultana and Correct Fashion, made an invincible line up. Second honors went to Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, and third to Carpenter & Ross.

The class for three animals, any age or sex the get of one bull, brought out some good animals. Carpenter & Ross showed a very strong trio. These were very uniform, winning the first place principally on that score. Van Horne stood second and F. W. Harding third. For two animals, the progeny of one cow, Carpenter & Ross won first and second, and Van Horne third and fourth. For herd bred in Western Canada Van Horne stood first, Barron second and R. W. Caswell third.

The breeder's herd, one bull under two years, two yearling heifers and two heifer calves, bred and owned by exhibitor, found F. W. Harding again at the top, with Van Horne, second, and Carpenter & Ross third.

The class for Western Canada, open only to herds whose animals had not won a first or second prize at the 1910 exhibition, had only two entries; these were by H. O. Ayearst, Mount Royal, Man. Crimson Flash was the two-year-old bull in this class. He was also

in the ring for two-year-olds in the open Shorthorn class. Crimson Beau was also exhibited as a senior bull calf.

HEREFORDS

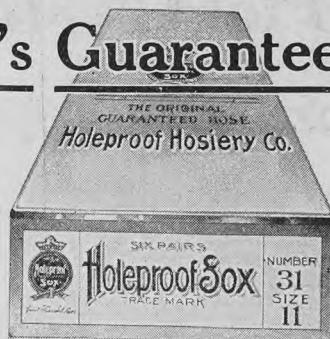
Three competitors were in the ring for the Hereford prizes. L. O. Clifford Oshawa, Ont., won many prizes. He brought with him a record as a breeder, and the class of stock exhibited bears out this testimony. J. A. Chapman, Hayfield Station, Man., exhibited some splendid stock, winning in many classes. It is about fifteen years since Mr. Chapman first appeared at a Winnipeg show. Geo. H. Gray, Austin, Man., was another breeder who claimed for his animals a fair share of the awards. The judging was done by Leslie Smith, of St. Cloud, Minn., and well known throughout Manitoba.

In the aged bull class first honors were won by Chapman, with his eleven-year-old bull, Happy Christmas, whose massive form is recognized by stockmen who attend the big shows. This animal has an enviable show record. Clifford stood second with Refiner, a five-year-old show animal, of good type and quality, but not so large as Chapman's bull. Gray stood third with Dominus, a three-year-old of good promise. The senior yearling class had only one entry, made by Gray, with Wilton, a nice son of Happy Wilton. Clifford had the only junior yearling, Bonny Brae 31st, sired by Bonny Brae 3rd. For senior bull calf Clifford won first and second, Chapman third, and Gray fourth. The grand championship, for bull any age, brought out four animals. Chapman won, with Happy Christmas.

In the class for aged cows Gray had the winner, Princess of Island Park. This cow was also grand champion female. Chapman stood next, with Rosemont Beauty, a nice seven-year-old cow, very smooth for her age. Clifford stood third, with May Queen 3rd, a promising three-year-old. Clifford's heifer, Rosette, won in the two-year-old class. The same exhibitor stood second, with Beau's Columbia. Gray won third place with a daughter of Royal Jap, Happy Sunbeam 3rd. For senior yearling, Clifford was first, with Miss Brae 26th. She was also reserve champion. Clifford stood second, and Gray third. In the junior yearling class Clifford won first and third, and Chapman second. Clifford was first for senior heifer calf, and Gray second. For heifer calf junior, Chapman was first, Clifford second, and Gray third.

For herd of bull and four females the red went to Clifford. His herd was headed by Refiner, with the females Rosette, Beau's Columbia and Miss Brae 26th. The second prize herd belonged to Gray, with Dominus at the head. To assist him was the grand champion cow, Princess of Island Park. Third honors went to Chapman, who had the grand champion bull, Happy Christmas, to head the herd. The

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Children's—Sizes 5½ to 10½ for boys, 5 to 9½ for girls. Colors: black and tan. Medium weight, 6 pairs \$2.00.

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feature of this placing is that the prize herd did not comprise either the champion male or female. The prizes for junior herd stood: Clifford, first; Chapman, second, and Gray, third. For two calves, under one year, bred and owned by exhibitor, Clifford won first, and Gray second. The only entry for two animals, the progeny of one cow, was that of Gray. For three animals, any age or sex the get of one bull, Clifford won first and third, and Gray second.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS

In the Aberdeen-Angus classes only two breeders were in the contest. These were Jas. D. McGregor, Brandon, Man., and Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ont. McGregor had at the head of his herd the big prize winning bull, Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook, pronounced grand champion, and the grand champion female, Edith Erica (imported). She is only a two-year-old animal, but stands high in the show ring. The smooth, compact body, characteristic of ideal beef type, was a notable feature of these two animals. Bowman also had a fine herd, and while he did not win the championships he got high awards in many classes. Mr. Bowman's aged cow, Elm Park Beauty 4th, was a strong competitor for the championship in females, and seldom has a judge a more difficult decision to give than he had in the female championship. In the junior herd he was also a strong runner up with a herd of prizewinners, and many expected him to get in here. However, the judge thought differently and McGregor's herd was placed up. Bowman's herd bull, Magnificent (imported), is a big four-year-old animal and a good stock getter, while his young cow, Elm Park Beauty 4th, is a type hard to beat.

The prize awards are as follows:

Bull, three years or over—1, Jas. D.

McGregor, on Leroy 3rd of Meadowbrook; 2, Jas. Bowman, on Magnificent.

Bull, senior yearling—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Wizard.

Bull yearling—1, Bowman, on Glenmere Proud Lad.

Bull calf senior—1, Bowman, on Beauty's Prince; 2, McGregor, on Glen-carnock Heather; 3, McGregor, on Rugby Shah.

Bull calf, junior—1, Jas. Bowman.

Cow, three years or over—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Beauty 4th; 2, 3 and 4, McGregor, on Pride of Cherokee, Alto's Pride and Our Pretty Rose.

Heifer, two years—1, McGregor, on Edith Erica; 2, Bowman, on Elm Park Witch; 3, McGregor, on Erica's Effort.

Heifer, senior yearling—1, Bowman, on Elm Park Matilda 3rd; 2, McGregor, on Heatherton 14th.

Heifer, junior yearling—1, McGregor; 2, Bowman; 3, McGregor.

Heifer calf, senior—1, McGregor; 2, Bowman; 3, McGregor.

Heifer calf, junior—1, McGregor.

Herd bull and four females, any age—1, McGregor; 2, Bowman.

Herd bull and three females, all under two years—1, McGregor; 2, Bowman.

Two animals, the progeny of one cow—1, Bowman; 2, McGregor.

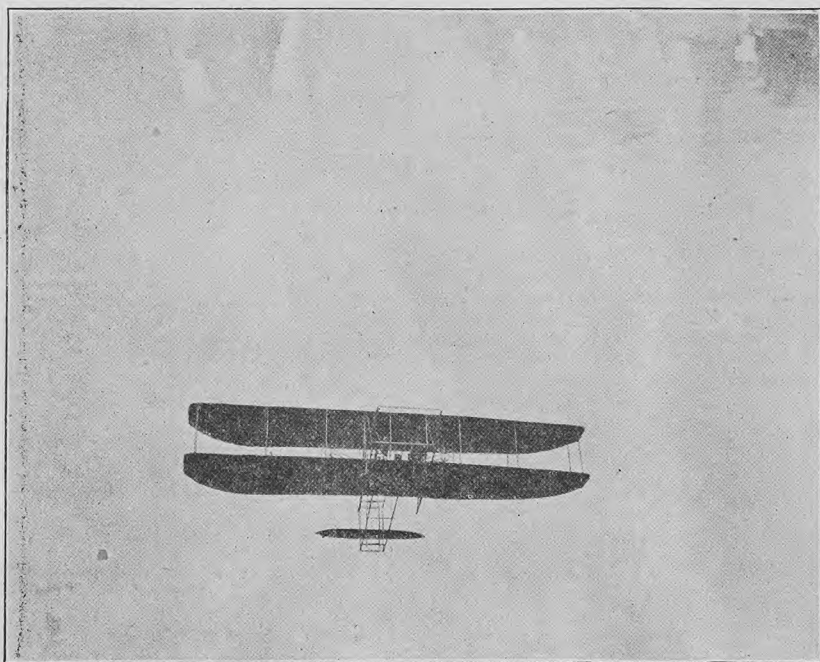
Two calves under one year—1, Bowman; 2, McGregor.

Three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull—1, Bowman; 2, McGregor.

Best Aberdeen-Angus animal, any age or sex—Jas. D. McGregor.

GALLOWAYS

In the Galloway show ring there was no competition, Col. D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., being the only exhibitor. The herd represented is probably the best in Canada, so that the animals were well worthy of the prizes they received in all the classes.



Reproduction from photograph of Frank Coffyn in his biplane at the Exhibition in Winnipeg, taken by a member of the Advocate staff. A close examination will reveal the feet of fair visitors along the top of the illustration. As the picture was taken when the birdman was 50 feet or more in the air the camera must have been snapped by mistake once before the flying machine was caught.

RED POLLED

Dean Rutherford, of the Saskatchewan College of Agriculture, did not have a heavy task in judging the Red Polled cattle. The only exhibit of this breed was that of W. J. McComb, Beresford, Man. The quality of these cattle is high, and lack of competition left it necessary to occupy but little time in placing the awards. The big 2,100-pound five-year-old bull, Major Brag, was placed at the top, getting the grand championship. Roblin followed as junior champion, and reserve grand champion.

A fine specimen of a Red Polled female was exhibited in the aged cow class. This seven-year-old cow, Havallin, was given the grand championship ribbon. The other animals of the herd were worthy of note, as shown by the judge awarding the highest prizes in all classes to Mr. McComb.

COMPETITION IN DAIRY BREEDS

The dairy breeds of cattle were well represented, and all classes fairly strong. The regrettable fact that dairying has hitherto been a neglected branch of farming, probably accounts for the scarcity of exhibitors of dairy cattle from Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Dairymen from outside points are realizing that the West is an opening market ground for their dairy cattle. The exhibit in some breeds at least was more numerous and of higher quality than in former years. A noted feature at the dairy cattle farms was the number of buyers seeking high class animals. Judging from the sales of pedigreed stock of the dairy breeds it should not be long until we have the prizes offered at western exhibitions all taken by home exhibitors. Dairying is certainly becoming popular, and those who have gone to the trouble and expense of bringing stock to the fairs, and have advertised judiciously, should receive satisfactory results.

AYRSHIRES

The Ayrshire classes found only one exhibitor in the ring. P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown, Que., had 21 head. These animals are of high quality and of a hard, strong constitution, calculated to withstand a rigorous climate. They were in first class show condition, and, with their attendants attired in neat white striped suits, made a pretty line up in the ring. All the prizes were taken by Mr. McArthur.

HOLSTEINS

The Holstein prizes were strongly contested. Johnson Stock and Farming Co., Marion, N.D., was among the big prize winners. Their 30 head of cattle won more firsts than any other herd. Closely allied to the Marion, N.D., herd was one from the same farming company from St. Paul, Minn. While these two herds are from different states they are owned by the same company, and worked in unison.

Another herd from Colony Farm, Coquitlam, B. C., won many prizes. To their credit stands the champion female of the breed. A. B. Potter, Langbank, was frequently at the top, making a good showing against such competitors. Homer Smith again was prominent among the prize winners with his Winnipeg herd. Another exhibitor, H. Hancox, Dominion City, Man. also got a share of the awards.

The prizes in the Holstein classes were awarded as follows:

Bull three years or over.—1, Johnson Stock and Farming Co., on Homestead Junior Cleveland De Kol; 2, Colony Farm, on Mercina Vale; 3, A. B. Potter, on Sir Pieterje Quillemette; 4, Johnson Co., on Jessie Forbes' Tritonic Duke.

Bull two years.—1, Homer Smith, on Sir Aagie Mercena Posh.

Bull, one year.—1, Johnson Co., on Johnson Polkadot Butterboy; 2, Colony Farm, on Korndyke Butterboy; 3, Homer Smith, on Summerhill Choice Goods.

Bull calf senior.—1, Johnson Co.; 2, Potter; 3, Colony Farm.

Bull calf junior.—1, Johnson Co.; 2, Johnson Co.; 3, Homer Smith.

Championship for bull, any age, went to Johnson Co., on their six year old herd bull, Homestead Junior Cleveland De Kol. Reserve champion was Sir Aagie Mercena Posh, exhibited by Homer Smith.

Cow, four years or over.—1, Smith, on Faforit 10th Beauty; 2, Colony Farm, on Gretchen Abberuk De Kol; 3, Johnson Co., on Daisy De Kol Mercedes.

Cow, three years.—1, Potter, on Martha Ann; 2, Colony Farm, on Canary Queen; 3, Johnson Co., on Nagawicka Lady De Kol.

Heifer two years.—1, Colony Farm, on Myra De Kol; 2, Potter, on Clara Junior; 3, Johnson Co., on Northstar Johanna Aagie 2nd; 4, Smith, on Oakland Helena Calamity.

Heifer one year.—1, Colony Farm, on Kathleen Paul De Kol; 2, Johnson Co., on Johnson Canary Hengerveld De Kol; 3, Colony Farm, on Fidgeana Calamity.

Heifer Calf, senior.—1, Johnson Co.; 2 and 3, Colony Farm.

Heifer calf junior.—1, Colony Farm; 2 and 3, Johnson Co.

The championship for female, any age, went to Colony Farm on Myra De Kol, a beautiful two year old heifer of great promise. Reserve championship went to Homer Smith on Faforit 10th Beauty, first prize animal in the aged cow class.

Herd bull and four females, any age.—1, Colony Farm; 2, Johnson Co.; 3, Smith.

Herd, bull and three females, all under two years.—1, Johnson Co.; 2, Colony Farm; 3, Johnson Co.

Herd of three animals, any age or sex the get of one bull.—1, Potter; 2, Johnson; 3 and 4, Colony Farm. It is seldom a judge is called upon to decide in a harder class than the latter, and, as Mr. Hallman said, all were worthy of a first place, but as only one could be first he placed Potter's three aged cows at the top, principally on the score of uniformity.

Two calves under one year.—1, Johnson Co.

Herd bull and three females bred and owned by one exhibitor.—1, Potter; 2, Johnson Co.

JERSEYS

The classes for Jerseys brought out some strong competitors. B. H. Bull & Sons, Brampton, Ont., had a fine herd of 35 animals, which won many prizes, including the championships for both male and female. Closely following was the herd belonging to Joseph Harper, Kinley, Sask., who, in addition to first prize animals, exhibited the reserve champion female. D. Smith, Gladstone, also shared the honors. Frank Orchard exhibited a nice six-year-old bull, winning third place. A. C. Hallman, who keeps a large herd of dairy cattle in Ontario, said that the Jersey classes were strong, and some exceptionally fine animals were exhibited. One of those of extra high quality was led in by D. O. Bull. This cow is of extra high quality, with a great capacity to produce milk. The prize awards in Jerseys are:

Bull three years or over.—1, B. H. Bull & Sons, on Brampton King Edward; 2, Joseph Harper, on Dolly Fox; 3, Frank Orchard, on Jubilee Tom.

Bull two years.—1 and 2, Bull, on Brampton Oxford Lad and Brampton's Edward; 3, Smith on Pearl's Duke.

Bull one year.—Bull, on Brampton Wolseley; 2, Bull; 3, Smith.

Bull calf, senior.—1, 2 and 3, Bull.

Bull calf, junior.—1 and 3, Bull; 2, Harper.

Championship for bull, any age, was won by Bull, on the two-year-old, Brampton Oxford Lad, sire, Brampton Blue Lad.

Cow four years or over.—1, Harper, on Balmoral; 2, Bull, on Brampton's Ruby Light; 3, Harper, on Pet's Wonder; 4, Bull.

Cow, three years.—1, Bull; 2, Harper, on Kitty Maid 2nd; 3, Bull, on Brampton Cicero Sot; 4, Smith on Brampton Lady Tilda.

Heifer, two years.—1, Bull; 2, Bull, on Brampton Cicero Maid; 3, Harper on Golden Queen; 4, Harper on Moure's Beattie.

Heifer, one year.—1, Smith; 2, Bull; 3, Harper; 4, Bull.

Heifer calf, senior.—1 and 2, Bull; 3, Harper.

Heifer calf, junior.—1 and 2, Bull; 3, Harper.

Championship for female any age went to Bull, on his three year old first prize cow; reserve champion female, Balmoral, exhibited by Harper.

Herd bull and four females, any age.—1, Bull; 2 and 3, Harper.

Herd bull and three females, all under two years.—1 and 2, Bull; 3, Harper.

Herd of three animals, any age or sex, the get of one bull.—1, Bull, with the get of Brampton Winged Fox; 2, bull, with three of Blue Blood's get; 3, Harper, herd sired by Sir Dolly Fox.

Two calves, under one year.—1 and 2, Bull; 3 Harper.

Herd bull and three females, owned in Western Canada.—1 and 2, Harper.

FEW ENTRIES IN MILKING TEST.

Considering the unequalled exhibit of dairy cattle the entries in the milking test should have been much larger. The test, in charge of Professor Mitchell, was conducted for a period of two days. Awards were made according to number of pounds of fat, pounds of solids not fat and number of days since period of lactation started.

In aged cows H. Hancox was first, with Butter Queen de Kol, Holstein, record for two days, 147.75 pounds milk, 4.21 pounds fat, 11.8 pounds solids not fat, scoring 141.6 points; second, with Lady Bonheur 5th, Holstein, record, 128 pounds milk, 3.62 pounds fat, 10.4 pounds solids not fat, scoring 121.7 points, and P. D. McArthur third, with Floss Monton, Ayrshire, record, 97.75 pounds milk, 3.39 pounds fat, 7.4 pounds solids not fat, scoring 106.9. In heifers, under 36 months, A. B. Potter was first, with Clara's Julia, Holstein, milk, 84 pounds, fat 2.54 pounds, and solids not fat 6.1 pounds, scoring 84.5 points. H. Hancox was second with Daisy Colantha, record 78.75 pounds milk, 2.2 pounds fat, 6.1 pounds solids not fat, scoring 73.3 points, and third, with Blanch Colantha, record, 62.25 pounds milk, 1.49 pounds fat, 4.7 pounds solids not fat, scoring 52.1 points.

Points were awarded as follows: 25 points for each pound fat, 3 points for each pound solids not fat, and 1 point for each day in milk after first 30 days. It will be seen that all of these cows made good records, and all but one should qualify for record of performance, providing they keep up their present record for a reasonable length of time.

BEST DAIRY HERD

The sweepstakes class for best dairy herd, composed of four females, any age, of any one dairy breed, was very interesting. The line-up comprised eight herds, each claiming honors from the individual prizes won in breed classes, made a hard award for the judges to decide. Dean Rutherford and Prof. W. H. Peters had this difficult task. For first place Homer Smith stood up with his four Holstein milkers; second place was taken by Johnson Stock and Farming Co., also a Holstein herd. This imposing spectacle of 32 animals of dairy breeds, all in the ring competing for a prize, demonstrates the interest that is being taken in the breeding of dairy cattle. Every stockman was enthused and the general opinion was that no mistake would be made in selecting any of the breeds represented to start in dairying.

FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS

The dairy exhibit was larger than ever before, and shows a gain in quality and uniformity. The judging was done by C. Marker, of Calgary, dairy commissioner for Alberta. It is interesting to note the high score made by many of the exhibits. Mr. Marker is a lover of high class dairy products, and his ability as a judge is well known, so the high scoring indicates a particularly good article.

The list of awards follows:

CHEESE—Best two factory cheese, 70 pounds or over, made up to June 15, 1911.—1, A. W. Dumaine, Saltel, Man.; 2, Wm. Lemaire, St. Pierre, Man.; 3, J. P. O. Allaire, Oak Island, Man.

Best two factory cheese, 70 pounds or over, made up after June 15, 1911.—1, A. W. Dumaine; 2, Wm. Lemaire; 3, Joe Cabelle, St. Pierre, Man.

Sweepstakes for best two factory made cheese, 70 pounds or over—Gold medal and diploma ribbon for first place, to A. W. Dumaine.

Best two twins made in June, 1911.—1, A. W. Dumaine; 2, Emile Dubois; Richer, Man.; 3, W. E. Clement, St. Malo, Man.

Best cheese, three young Manitobans

made in June, 1911.—1, A. W. Dumaine; 2, Emile Dubois.

BUTTER—Best two packages of creamery butter, not less than 56 pounds each.—1, Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., score 94½; 2, Carson Hygienic Dairy, Winnipeg, score 94; 3, Geo. Neilson, Qu'Appelle, Sask., score 93½; 4, Wadena Creamery, Sask., score 93½; 5, J. Thomson, Churchbridge, score 93½.

Best two packages creamery butter, not less than 50 pounds each, held in store by secretary of the exhibition, from June 15—1, John Skallilzky, Vilina, Alberta, score 94; 2, P. Christie, Arbog, score 93½; 3, Carson Hygienic Dairy, 92½; 4, Elkhorn Creamery, 92; 5, Geo. Matheson, Shellmouth, Man., 91½.

Best 20 pounds creamery prints—1, Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., 94; 2, Carson Hygienic Dairy, 93½; 3, Geo. Neilson, Qu'Appelle, Sask., 92½; 4, Elkhorn Creamery, 91½.

Assorted packages of creamery butter, 14, 28 and 56 pounds each, in weight—1, Brandon Creamery and Supply Co., 94½; 2, Geo. Neilson, 94; 3, Geo. Matheson, 93½; 4, Wadena Creamery, 93½.

Sweepstakes medal for best creamery butter on exhibition went to the Brandon Creamery.

Best package farm dairy butter, not less than 40 pounds—1, Mrs. R. J. Duncan, Pilot Mound, 93; 2, Thos. Elliott, McTavish, Man., 91½; 3, Robt. Jones, Hanlan, Man., 90½; 4, Mrs. J. Riggall, Lilyfield, Man., 89½.

Best 10-pound farm dairy print—1, Helen C. Taylor, Headingly, 92½; 2, Mrs. R. Buchanan, Buchanan, Sask., 92½; 3, Mrs. Riggall, 92; 4, Robert Jones, 91½.

Best package farm dairy, not less than 20 pounds—1, Miss E. Hayden, Buchanan, Sask., 92½; 2, Mrs. Geo. Laing, Stonewall, Man., 91½; 3, Mrs. R. J. Duncan, 91; 4, Robt. Jones, 90½.

Sweepstakes medal, for best farm dairy butter on exhibition went to Mrs. R. G. Duncan, Pilot Mound, Man.

MANY CHOICE PIGS

The pig sties were well filled with high class stock. In addition to the Western swine breeders, T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont., exhibited over fifty head of fine Berkshires, and also for Jos. Brethour, Burford, Ont., a score or more of Yorkshires. D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ontario, had a fine exhibit of some twenty-four head of Tamworth hogs, winning many prizes. These animals, in addition to fine quality, had a particularly strong point in their favor, in size, one female weighing upwards of 1,000 pounds, with others not much lighter. Sir W. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, won the sweepstake special, for best boar, any age or breed, with Summerhill Jerry. This big Yorkshire is both long and deep, being of a typical bacon type. The sweepstakes for champion sow, any age or breed, was awarded to D. Douglas & Sons, on their big Tamworth sow.

In the Berkshire classes there was little opposition to T. A. Cox, Brantford, Ont. Excepting third place for boar, over six months and under one year, won by H. D. Mewhirter, Beausejour, Man.; second place for breeding sow, one year and under two, won by Chas. F. Herbert, Winnipeg, and third place for sow and litter of pigs won by H. D. Mewhirter, the prizes went to T. A. Cox.

In the Yorkshire classes competition

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ANNOUNCEMENT

The Baxter-Reed Ranching Co. Ltd., of Olds, Alberta, announce the dispersion
SALE OF

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by auction at **Exhibition Grounds, Calgary, Wednesday, August 9th, 1911.**
The lots include brood mares, fillies, stallions and geldings and many prize-winners at the principal Western Shows and Exhibitions. Parties interested please write for catalogue.

was strong. First place for aged boar went to Van Horne, on Summerhill Jerry, second to A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., on Summerhill Dandy, and third to Jos. Brethour, Burford, Ont. In the class for boars, one year and under two, first honors went to A. B. Potter, on Pine Grove Buster, and second to Jos. Brethour. For boar six months and under one year, Jos. Brethour won first, and A. B. Potter, second. First prize for boar of calendar year went to Jos. Brethour; second to A. B. Potter; third, to Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, and fourth to Jos. Brethour. In the class for breeding sows, two years or over, out of eight entries Sir Wm. C. Van Horne won first on Lady Constance, and second on Lady Barker; Jos. Brethour third, and A. B. Potter, fourth. Jos. Brethour got first in the year-old sow class, Sir Wm. C. Van Horne second; Jos. Brethour, third, and A. B. Potter, fourth. For sow over six months and under one year, Brethour won first and fourth; Van Horne, second and third. First for sow of calendar year went to Brethour, second to Van Horne, third to Potter, and fourth to Brethour. For sow and litter of pigs Van Horne got first, Potter second and third. For herd of boar and three females, any age, the red went to Van Horne, the blue to Brethour, and the white to Potter. In the herd class of boar and three females, any age, females to be bred in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta or British Columbia, Van Horne was first, and Potter second. The championship of the Yorkshire males went to Van Horne, and for sow to Brethour.

The championship for best boar, any age, in the Tamworth classes went to D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell, Ont. These exhibitors also won championship for their big red sow. She is of splendid type for a breeding sow, weighing over 900 pounds. Her girth is seven feet, and she measures eight feet from head to tail. Her ability as a breeding sow is exemplified by the litter of prizewinning pigs she has raised recently. The prizes in the Tamworth classes are as follows:

Boar, two years or over—1, Geo. Campbell, Killarney, Man.; 2, D. Douglas & Sons; 3, Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man.

Boar, one year and under two—1, D. Douglas & Sons; 2, Geo. Campbell; 3, Frank Orchard.

Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Campbell; 3, Douglas & Sons.

Boar of calendar year—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons.

Breeding sow, two years or over—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Orchard.

Breeding sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Campbell.

Sow over six months and under one year—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Orchard.

Sow of calendar year—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons.

Sow and litter of pigs under four months—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Campbell; 3, Orchard.

Herd, boar and three females, any

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VENTIPLEX PADS

and your horses will never be troubled with galls or sore shoulders. Ventiplex pads are made of a ventilating fabric which allows sweat and moisture to evaporate as soon as formed, keeping the neck and shoulders dry, preventing scalding. Ventiplex collar pads cost no more than the ordinary kind. See this pad at your dealers—or write us for free booklet.

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He is a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural College and is well known to the farmers of this country as a judge of important classes at big stock shows. At the Manitoba Agri-

cultural College this year he was secured to deliver a short course of special lectures. Mr. Drennan is a member of the Educational Board of the School of Scientific Farming and his lessons on animal husbandry form a very important part of the general course. The School is now arranging Special Hundred Clubs in every district throughout Western Canada for fall study.

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Each year finds an increasing demand for Fall or Winter Seed of both wheat and rye. We have very choice stocks of the following which we can supply at Brandon or Calgary.

FALL WHEAT (Alberta or Turkey Red), f. o. b. Brandon, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.70 per bush.; 10 bushels or more, \$1.65 per bushel. Ex. warehouse, Calgary, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.50 per bushel; 10 bushels or more, per bushel, \$1.45.

FALL RYE, f. o. b. Brandon, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.55 per bushel; 10 bushels or more, \$1.50 per bushel. Ex. warehouse, Calgary, 1 bushel and under 10 bushels, \$1.75 per bushel; 10 bushels or more, \$1.65 per bushel. Cotton bags, 25c. each.

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ABSORBINE

Liniment and Leg Wash, as it strengthens the Muscles and Ligaments, keeps out soreness, prevents fatigue, stops pain, reduces swellings, soothing to a bruise, antiseptic, healing to a cut or laceration, is, and has been used by most successful exhibitors and trainers, because **ABSORBINE does not blister stain or remove the hair, and horse can be kept at work while removing CAPPED HOCK, SHOE BOIL, SWOLLEN GLANDS, BIG KNEE, BRUISES, THOROUGHPIN, BOG SPAVIN, WIND PUFF, SPLINT CURB or reducing BOWED TENDON, THICKENED LIGAMENTS OR MUSCLES.**

STOPS LAMENESS QUICKLY—KILLS PAIN IN A MINUTE. You will find it a

money-maker for you in getting all your HORSES in better shape for regular work or sale, and you might also make a prize-winner by removing some blemish from them with **ABSORBINE.** Price \$2.00 a bottle at all druggists, or delivered.

Free descriptive book and lithographed colored picture of "Monk and Equity," the champion team of the world, upon request.

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age—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Campbell.

Herd, boar and three females, any age (Females bred in Western Canada)—1, Campbell; 2 and 3, Orchard.

In the Poland China classes all the prizes, except second in the yearling breeding sow class, won by Frank Orchard, went to F. H. Wiencke, Stony Mountain, Man. The swine exhibited were in good condition and no doubt would have stood up well in a hard competition. Mr. Wiencke regretted that other breeders of Poland Chinas had not turned out to exhibit.

In the bacon hog classes the competition was keen. Jos. Brethour won first for a pen of three purebred hogs, suitable for bacon, with a pen of high class Yorkshires. The same breed also got second and third places, the prizes going to Van Horne, for second, and Potter, for third. For the best pen of three grade or crossbred hogs most suitable for bacon, Potter won first, and Brethour second. For best pen of four or more bacon hogs, purebred or grade, fall of 1910 pigs, first was won by Van Horne, second by Brethour, third by Cox, and fourth by Potter.

The awards were placed by R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.

SHEEP IN FAIR DISPLAY

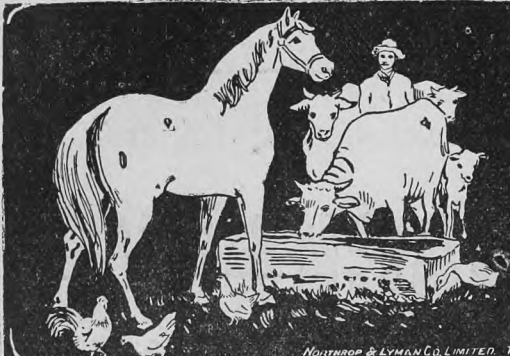
The breeds of sheep were pretty fully represented at the exhibition this year. Cotswolds, Leicesters, Dorsets, Oxford-downs, Shropshires, Southdowns and Hampshires, all being represented by one or two flocks, but in no breed was there a three-cornered fight.

Geo. Allen, Burford, Ont., and Frank Orchard, Graysville, were the two exhibitors of Cotswolds. Allen secured rather the long end of the prize money. The awards were as follows: Ram, aged—1, Geo. Allen; 2, F. Orchard. Ram shearling—1 and 2, Geo. Allen; 3, F. Orchard; ram lamb—1, Allen; 2 and 3, Orchard; championship, Allen; ewe, aged—1 and 2, Allen; 3, Orchard; ewe, shearling—1, 2 and 3, Allen; championship, Allen; pen ram, two aged ewes and two ewe lambs—1 and 2, Allen; pen three lambs—1, Allen; 2, Orchard.

In Leicesters the fight was between T. A. Cox, Brantford, and A. B. Potter, Langbank. Some good stuff came out and the competition was keen throughout. Awards were: Aged ram—1, Cox; 2, Potter; shearling ram, 1 and 3, Cox; 2, Potter; ram lamb—1, Cox; 2, 3 and 4, Potter; championship—Cox. Aged ewe—1 and 2, Cox; 3 and 4, Potter; ewe shearling—1 and 2, Cox; 3, Potter; ewe lamb—1 and 2, Cox; 3, Potter; championship—Cox; pen, 1, Cox; 2, Potter; three lambs, 1, Potter; 2, Cox.

T. A. Cox and A. A. Titus, Napinka, were the competitors in Shropshires, and again Cox got most of the money, though Mr. Titus had a good flock. Awards were: Ram, aged—1 and 2, Cox; 3, Titus; shearling ram, 1 and 2, Cox; 3, Titus; ram lamb, 1, 2 and 4, Cox; 3, Titus. Aged ewe, 1 and 2, Cox; 3 and 4, Titus; shearling ewe, 1, 2 and 3, Cox; 4, Titus; ewe lamb, 1 and 2, Cox; 3 and 4, Titus; pen, 1 and 2, Cox; three lambs, 1, Cox.

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FOR SALE—First-class farm, eight hundred acres, two hundred cultivated; six miles fencing; good brick house; frame stables, granary and shed. Five miles from Moosomin. Price, \$20.00 per acre. Also fifty head of Hereford cattle, registered. Apply John H. Reid, Moosomin, Sask.

FRUIT LANDS—In large or small blocks in the famous Madle Ridge district. Write for booklet to E. W. Powell, Port Hammond, B.C.

WANTED NOW—Reliable men to sell a selected list of hardy Russian fruit trees, ornamental trees and shrubs, forest seedlings, raspberry and currant bushes, seed potatoes, varieties recommended hardy by the Brandon and Indian Head experimental farms. Exclusive territory; outfit free. An excellent opportunity for farmers and implement agents. For particulars write the Pelham Nursery Co., Toronto, Ont.

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Breeder's name, post office address and class of stock kept will be inserted under the heading at \$4.00 per line per year. Terms cash strictly in advance. No card to be less than two lines.

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H. BERGSTEINSON, Asgard Stock Farm, Alameda, Sask., breeder of Shorthorn cattle.

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Holstein-Friesian cattle.

GUS WIGET, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

D. SMITH, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man., breeder of choice Jersey cattle.

S. BENSON—Woodmere Farm, Neepawa, Man. Breeder of Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle and Yorkshire swine.

H. PERCY JAUQUES, Northern Star Ranch, Ingleton P.O., Alta., breeder and importer of Suffolk horses and sheep.

GEORGE O'BRIEN, 1514 First St. West, Calgary, Alta., breeder and importer of Clydesdale horses.

BROWN BROS., Ellisboro, Sask., breeders of Polled-Angus cattle. Stock for sale.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein cattle of the famous Colantha strain.

F. W. BROWN & SONS, Plain View Farm, Portage la Prairie, breeders of Shorthorns, Berkshires and Cotswolds.

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THE ONLY KENTUCKY SADDLERS THE BEST OF HORSE "The King of all Light Horses" DRIVERS

I have for sale twenty head of registered Kentucky Saddle Horses—stallions and mares. All ages. For prices and particulars of breeding, etc., apply to

MILWARDE YATES . . . SWIFT CURRENT, Sask.

DATES TO KEEP IN MIND

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Inter-Provincial Fair at Brandon | July 24 to 29 |
| Summer Show at Moose Jaw | July 25 to 28 |
| North Dakota State Fair at Grand Forks | July 25 to 29 |
| Dominion Exhibition at Regina | Aug. 1 to 12 |
| Summer Exhibition at Edmonton | Aug. 15 to 19 |
| Iowa State Fair at Des Moines | Aug. 24 to Sept. 1 |
| Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto | Aug. 26 to Sept. 12 |
| Summer Exhibition at Vancouver | Aug. 28 to Sept. 4 |
| Minnesota State Fair at Hamline | Sept. 5 to 10 |
| B.C. Provincial Exhibition at New Westminster | Oct. 3 to 7 |

were the only exhibitors of Oxford Downs. They had a choice flock and could well have stood some keen competition. T. A. Cox was the only exhibitor of Southdowns and Hampshires, while J. A. Chapman, of Hayfield, Man., had the only exhibit of Dorsets. Every one of these flocks could easily have stood competition and won out.

QUESTIONS : and ANSWERS

GENERAL

Questions of general interest to farmers are answered through our columns without charge to bona-fide subscribers. Details must be clearly stated as briefly as possible, only one side of the paper being written on. Full name and address of the enquirer must accompany each query as an evidence of good faith but not necessarily for publication. When a reply is required by mail one dollar (\$1.00) must be enclosed.

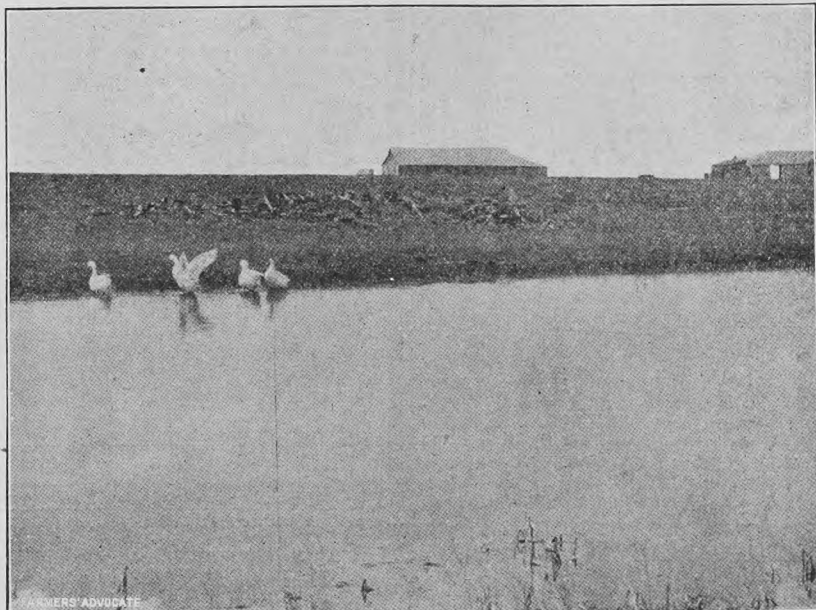
RAILWAY RIGHTS

What are the privileges and duties of a railway company in getting right of way? What recourse have farmers regarding lines cutting their farms? What lands over 100 feet right of way can a railway company get and who

the floor. What proportions of gravel or sand, lime and cement are required to make a good job? We intend filling the bottom with rock picked off the fields.—A. J.

Ans.—To properly answer this question, it would be necessary to know the layout of the stable, where the cow stands, alleyways and gangways are. However, the estimates below are for a level floor over the entire stable. The amount of material required will not vary much with the changes in making stalls, as the depth of cement floor will be about the same. First of all, level off the floor space one foot below the final level desired. Then fill, or lay in about six inches of rubblestone. These should be packed together as closely and solidly as possible, small stones being used to fill the spaces between the larger ones. All dirt or dust should be washed off the stones before the cement is put down. When laying, always have the surface wet where the cement is to touch, as cement will not readily adhere to a dry surface. This also applies to joints in sections of the cement.

The proportion to mix cement for this floor is five parts of gravel to one part cement. The gravel commonly found on the farm usually contains sufficient sand to be satisfactory, but should not contain any dirt or clay. This floor will be in one layer. Some prefer two, the lower one about 8 to 1, and the top 2 or 3 parts of sand to 1



Geese Love to Get to a Pond or Stream

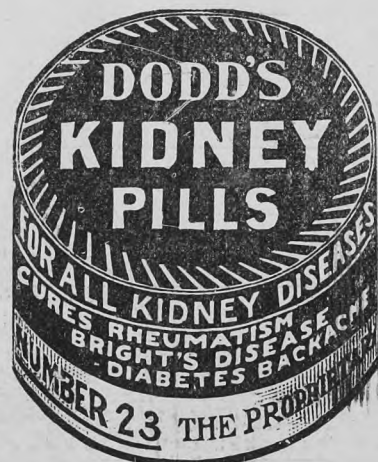
fixes the price? Is there any provision made for protection of the farmers' fields and crops?—J. B. T.

Ans.—A railway company has a right to expropriate sufficient land for its right of way without the consent of the owner. They are only entitled to thus expropriate 100 feet, unless the rail level is, or is proposed to be, more than five feet above or below the surface of the adjacent lands, and in such cases such additional width will be taken as will suffice to accommodate the slope and side ditches. This does not, of course, include the land near stations, etc. There is a further provision that if the company should require at any point more ample space for the convenient accommodation of the public or the traffic of the railroad, or for protection against snow-drifts, it may take more land, with the approval of the board of railway commissioners. The railway must pay to the farmer the amount of loss or damage sustained by him by the taking of such land, and if he and the railway company cannot agree as to the amount to be paid the matter will be settled by arbitration under the provisions of the railway act. Damage to fields and crop will be included in the damage to which the farmer is entitled.

CONCRETE FLOOR

We intend to put a cement floor in our cow barn, the space to cover being 24 x 22 feet. Having had no experience with such work, we want you to tell us about what it will take to make

part cement. This floor in one layer is not as slippery as the two-layer floor, as the gravel stones roughen it. The surface will be slightly rough as soon as it wears a little. By finishing as smooth as possible with a trowel, and sprinkling a little pure, dry cement on the wet surface of the finished work, a good, hard finish is obtained. The material required to put in the 6 inches of cement floor 24 x 22 feet, mixed five parts gravel or sand to one part cement, will be: gravel or sand, 220 cubic feet, and cement, 12 or 13 barrels, or approximately, 50 sacks. It is well to allow slightly more than these amounts to make up for waste that cannot be avoided.



Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.
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POULTRY

POULTRY AWARDS AT WINNIPEG

In the utility classes of poultry at Winnipeg the judging was done by A. Dreversdredt, of Buffalo, and Geo. Wood, of Winnipeg. The classes were not all full, but in most cases the competition was keen. Big poultry men from the United States had entries in many classes, but home breeders got a fair share of the prizes. Following are some of the awards:

Light Brahmas.—Cock: 1, J. H. Warrington, Cornwall, Ont.; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co., Freeport, Illinois; 3 and 4, E. G. Roberts, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Hen: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3 and 4, J. W. Higginbotham, Cockerel: 1, W. A. Hoyt, Whitewater, Wis. 3, J. W. Higginbotham.

Dark Brahmas.—Cock: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co. Hen: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, E. G. Roberts. Cockerel: 1, J. H. Warrington. Pullet: 1, J. H. Warrington.

Buff Cochins.—Cock: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, F. W. Niesman & Co. Hen: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, F. W. Niesman & Co. Cockerel: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co. Pullet: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.

Partridge Cochins.—Cock: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2 and 3, A. E. Sheather, Brandon. Cockerel: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co. Pullet: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co.

White Cochins.—Cock: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, W. A. Hoyt. Hen: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3, W. A. Hoyt.

Black Cochins.—Cock: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co. Hen: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, W. A. Hoyt. Cockerel: 1, J. H. Warrington. Pullet: 1, J. H. Warrington.

Black Langshans.—Cock: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, W. A. Hoyt. Hen: 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3, W. A. Hoyt. Cockerel: 1, J. H. Warrington. Pullet: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, W. A. Hoyt.

White Langshans.—Cock: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, W. A. Hoyt. Hen: 1, J. H. Warrington.

Barred Plymouth Rocks.—Cock: 1, Mrs. Cooper, Treesbank; 2 and 3, W. J. Currie, Lauder; 4, Mrs. A. Cooper; 5, R. Lea. Hen: 1, 2 and 3, Charles Smalley; 4, W. J. Currie; 5, Mrs. Cooper. Pullet: 1, W. J. Currie; 2, Mrs. Cooper; 3, George Wood; 4, W. A. Hoyt; Cockerel: 1, W. J. Currie; 2, George Wood; 3 and 4, Mrs. Cooper.

Buff Plymouth Rocks.—Cock: 1, Buchanan & Herron, Venn, Sask.; 2, T. E. Taylor, Glenboro; 3, W. A. Hoyt; 4, F. W. Niesman & Co. Hen: 1 and 2, T. E. Taylor; 3, Buchanan & Herron; 4, J. H. Warrington. Cockerel: 1, 2 and 3, T. E. Taylor.

White Plymouth Rocks.—Cock: 1 and 4, W. J. Currie; 2, N. M. Johnston; 3, J. H. Warrington. Hen: 1 and 2, W. J. Currie; 3, J. H. Warrington. Cockerel: 1, Richard Hillier; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, E. G. Roberts. Pullet: 1, R. Hillier; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, W. J. Currie.

White Wyandottes.—Cock: 1, F. J. Shopland; 2, 3 and 4, McLean & West; 5, A. P. Mutchmore. Hen: 1 and 2, McLean & West; 3 A. P. Mutchmore; 4, McLean & West. Cockerel: 1, 2 and 3, A. P. Mutchmore; 4, Nelson Poultry Farm. Pullet: 1, 3 and 4, A. P. Mutchmore; 2 and 5, Nelson Poultry Farm.

Silver-laced Wyandottes.—Cock: 1, A. J. Smith; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, A. F. W. Severin, Inkster; 4, F. W. Niesman & Co. Hen: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2 and 4, A. F. W. Severin; 3, E. G. Roberts. Cockerel: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3, A. F. W. Severin. Pullet: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, E. G. Roberts.

Golden-laced Wyandottes.—Cock: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, W. Grant; 3, A. F. W. Severin. Hen: 1, W. Grant; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co.

GOLDEN WEST STOCK FARM

Always on hand a good selection of **CLYDESDALE** stallions and mares, both imported and home bred. Also **SHORTHORN** cattle of all ages, males and females. Some good **SHETLAND** ponies for sale. Our success in the show rings speaks for the quality of our animals and we can supply prize-winners of the highest degree, as well as animals of good commercial value.

Prices reasonable.

Terms arranged.

Visitors are always welcome, and will be met by our rig at Balgonie, C. P. R. Main Line, our railroad station, if notified in time.

P. M. BREDT & SONS

Edenwold P. O., Sask.

Eight miles north of Balgonie.

The W. C. Sutherland Farms

SASKATOON

SASKATCHEWAN

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Shropshires and Yorkshire hogs. 50 first-class, purebred yearling Shropshire ewes for sale; 120 to select from; also 15 lambs, most of them bred from prize stock. Fall delivery.

J. C. SMITH,

Manager.

W. C. SUTHERLAND,

Proprietor.

VANSTONE & ROGERS

IMPORTERS AND BREEDERS OF CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS, BELGIANS AND HACKNEYS

We have just landed another shipment of Clydesdales and Hackneys from Scotland, and another carload of Percherons. These are all the big, drafty kind and you will hear from them at the shows. Write or come and see them.

FAIR AND HONEST TREATMENT TO ALL

VANSTONE & ROGERS

Head Office and Stables, WAWANESA, MAN. Branch at Vegreville, Alta. Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

HILLCREST Clydesdales FOR SALE

As I am going strictly in for breeding high-class Clydesdales I am willing to dispose of some of my imported stallions at rock-bottom figures. These horses are from such sires as Baron's Pride, Baronson, Everlasting, Baron Victor, Revelanta and Rozelle. Some of them were prizewinners in Scotland.

My past record in the show rings of the Canadian West indicates the class of stock I have. It is necessary only to mention such premium horses as Baron's Gem and The Bruce.

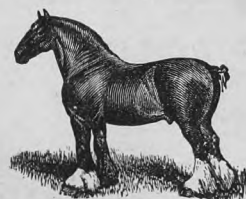
My offering also includes a few home-bred stallions from such sires as **ACME KING** and Royal Baron. Easy terms on good security.

HILLCREST STOCK FARM

R H TABER

CONDIE, Sask.

FOR SALE



One carload of four year old geldings and two carloads of mares. Also forty mares with foals at foot. These foals are from such stallions as Baron Monkton (winner of first prize at Calgary Spring Stallion Show, 1909, and second at the Royal Show in Scotland) and Sonsie's Pride; dam, Sonsie's Lass, winner of Grand Championship at Dominion Fair in Winnipeg, 1904.

Charles McCarthy

MAPLE CREEK

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Hickman & Scruby

Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent ENGLAND

Exporters of Pedigree Live-Stock of all Descriptions

Facile Princeps

GLENCORSE YORKSHIRE



SWINE

Young stock, both sexes, from splendid litters sired by champion boars at Winnipeg, Brandon and Calgary. Holstein-Friesian bull calf of exceptionally high quality. Sable collie pups.

GLEN BROS., ARMSTRONG, B. C.

The J. C. Ranch

Breeder and importer of high-class Clydesdales. Young stock always for sale. Male and female. A carload of young stallions just arrived. I can supply you with a show-ring champion or a range stallion.

JOHN CLARK, Jr.

Box 32 Gleichan, Alta.

GLENALMOND

Clydesdales and Scotch Shorthorns

Now on hand: Baron Leith, four years old, by Baron Buchlyvie; eight two-year-old stallions, by such sires as Mercutio, Dunure Link, etc., and a few exceptional fillies. In Shorthorns, there are choice females of all ages, and a few young bulls of the right stamp for sale.

C. F. LYALL, STROME, ALTA.

14==Shorthorn Heifers==14

Orders taken for Clydesdales colts and Yorkshire pigs at weaning. Seven litters nearly due. A few spring pigs left. Work horses and milk cows comparatively cheap. APPLY TO

J. BOUSFIELD, MACGREGOR, MAN.

SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Keir Emblem (imported) 79045. Choice females of different ages, at rock-bottom prices. Come and see them, or write for prices and terms. Sixty-five head in herd.

Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sexes. Eggs in season.

R. W. CASWELL - - - - Star Farm, Box 1283, Saskatoon, Sask.

C. N. R., C. P. R. and G. T. P. PHONE 375

McDonald's Yorkshires

A number of purebred Yorkshire sows, eight months to one year old, due to farrow in May and June. These sows are bred by the boar that won first prize in his class at Brandon Summer Fair in 1910. Also, a number of youngsters, eight weeks old. These are of the same breeding as those awarded first prize for best pen of three bacon hogs, purebred or grade, at Brandon Winter Fair, 1911. Write for prices.

A. D. McDONALD & SON
"Sunnyside Stock Farm," Napinka, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm

For Sale

Shorthorn cows and heifers and a few bull calves. Clydesdale stallions and mares, all ages.

Geo. Rankin & Sons

OAKNER P.O. MAN. On the G.T.P.

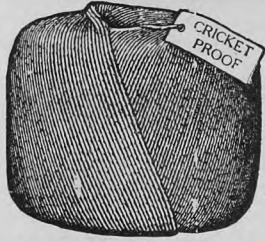
CANADA'S GREATEST

JERSEY HERD

We are now preparing our spring shipments for the West. 300 to select from. Order the kind that produce from

B. H. BULL & SON
BRAMPTON, ONT.

"Cricket Brand" Binder Twine



SOLD SUBJECT TO CROP CONDITIONS

Terms cash or C. O. D. at the following prices, f. o. b. Winnipeg.
Standard, 500 ft. per 100 lbs., \$7.12.
Standard Manilla, 550 ft., per 100 lbs., \$7.50.
Manilla, 600 ft., per 100 lbs., \$8.50.
Pure Manilla, 650 ft., per 100 lbs., \$9.50.

COOPER CORDAGE COMPANY
WINNIPEG OR MINNEAPOLIS

WEDDING GIFTS?

Relatives and friends in need of wedding or other presents can

SAVE 50%

on their purchases of high-grade

JEWELRY, RINGS, CLOCKS AND WATCHES

Wide range to select from. Every article artistic in design and perfect in workmanship and finish.

Full refund of money cheerfully made if entire satisfaction is not given.

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UNITED WATCH & JEWELRY CO.

123 BAY STREET, TORONTO

SAFE SURE SILENT

Those are three features of EDDY'S

ROYAL GEORGE

MATCHES

The most perfect, "Strike Anywhere," matches
you ever struck. Your dealer can supply you

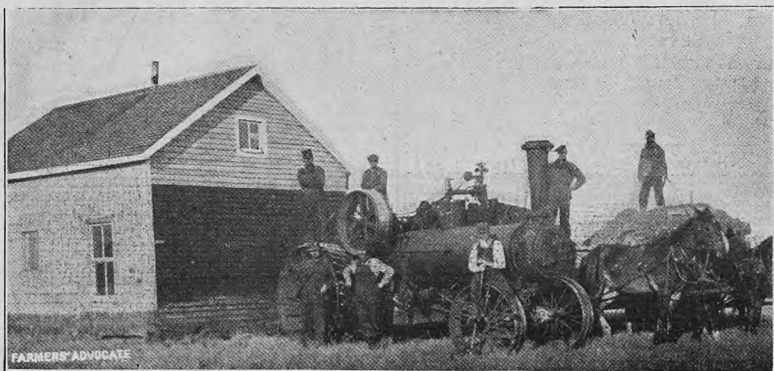
ALWAYS, ANYWHERE IN CANADA, ASK FOR EDDY'S MATCHES

Buff Orpingtons.—Cock: 1, F. J. G. McArthur; 2, J. Wilding; 3, F. J. Shopland; 4, J. W. Russell; 5, J. Wilding. Hen: 1, 2 and 4, F. J. G. McArthur; 3, E. G. McBain; 5, J. F. McLean. Cockerel: 1, J. F. McLean; 2, J. Wilding; 3, Wilding; 4, F. J. G. McArthur. Pullet: 1, F. J. G. McArthur; 2, A. Wilding; 3, A. Wilding; 4, J. F. McLean; 5, E. G. Roberts.

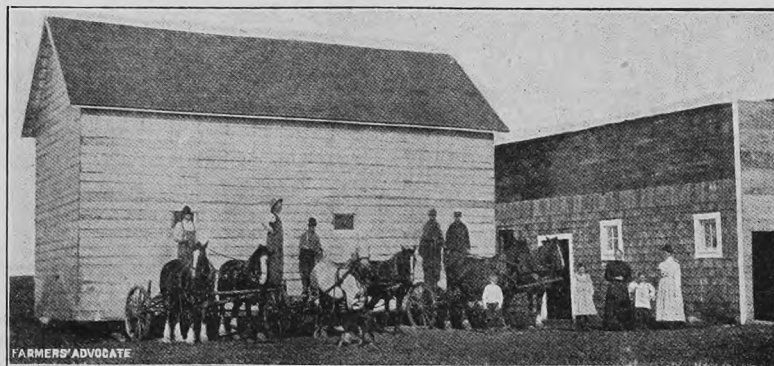
S. C. Black Orpington.—Cock: 1, W. Abbott; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, J. F. McLean. Hen: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3, J. F. McLean; 3, W. Abbott. Cockerel: 2, W. Abbott. Pullet: 2, W. Abbott.

White Orpingtons.—Cock: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, E. Blore; 3, J. H. Warrington. Hen: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, E. Blore; Cockerel: 1, F. C. Mitchell; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3, E. G. Roberts. Pullet: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.

Black Minorcas S. C.—Cock: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, J. F. Stauffer, Holland, Man. Hen: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3,



Traction Engine Used for Moving a House



Moving a Barn With Horses and Wagons

J. Stauffer; 4, W. A. Hoyt. Cockerel: 1, W. A. Hoyt. Pullet: 1, W. A. Hoyt. Black Minorcas R. C.—Cock: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3 and 4, F. W. Niesman & Co. Hen: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, F. C. Landen; 3, W. A. Hoyt; 4, E. G. Roberts; 5, F. C. Landen. Cockerel: 1, W. A. Hoyt; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co. Pullet: 1, W. A. Hoyt; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co.

White Leghorns S. C.—Cock: 1, W. J. Heaslip; 2, J. H. Warrington; 3, W. J. Heaslip; 4, E. G. Roberts. Hens: 1, J. Mitchell; 2, W. J. Heaslip; 3 and 4, D. O. Brecker; 5, J. Mitchell. Pullet: 1 and 2, W. J. Heaslip; 3, J. Golding; 4, W. J. Heaslip. Cockerel: 1 and 2, W. J. Heaslip; 3 and 4, D. O. Brecker.

White Leghorns R. C.—Cock: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, J. L. Oudrain; 3, F. O. Sargeant; 4, J. H. Warrington. Hen: 1 and 2, J. L. Oudrain; 3, F. O. Sargeant; 4, J. Knirch; 5, F. O. Sargeant. Cockerel: 1, F. O. Sargeant; 2, F. H. Wiencke; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co. Pullet: 1 and 2, J. L. Oudrain; 3, F. O. Sargeant.

Brown Leghorns S. C.—Cock: 1, Wm. Read; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co. Hen: 1, W. J. Hoffman; 2, A. Guilbert; 3, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3, W. A. Hoyt. Pullet: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, Wm. Read. Cockerel: 1, E. G. Roberts.

Brown Leghorns R. C.—Cock: 1, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 2, H. W. Ball; 3, J. H. Warrington. Hen: 1, Woodlawn Poultry Farm; 2, Woodlawn Poultry Farm; 3, H. W. Ball. Pullet: 1 and 2, Woodlawn Poultry Farm; 3, H. W. Ball. Cockerels: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, A. Guilbert; 3, J. H. Warrington.

Buff Leghorns S. C.—Cock: 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, Wm. Morris; 3, F. G. Mitchell. Hen: 1 and 2, Wm. Morris; 3, Kennedy & Irwin; 4, E. G. Roberts. Cockerels: 1, F. W. Niesman; 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, E. G. Roberts. Pullet: 1, and 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, F. G. Mitchell.

Buff Leghorns R. C.—Cock: 1, J. H. Warrington; no second; 3, W. A. Hoyt. Hen: 2, W. A. Hoyt.

Black Leghorns.—Cocks: 1, F. W. Niesman; 2, J. Wessels; 3, E. G. Roberts; Hen: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, J. Wessels. Pullet: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, E. G. Roberts. Cockerel: 1, J. H. Warrington.

Anconas.—Cock: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, F. W. Niesman & Co.; 3, F. W. Niesman. Hen: 1, J. H. Warrington; 2, H. C. Creed; 3, F. W. Niesman. Pullet: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, J. H. Warrington. Cockerel: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, J. H. Warrington.

French Houdan.—Cock: 1, F. W. Niesman; 2, E. G. Roberts; 3, J. H. Warrington. Hen: 1, W. A. Hoyt; 2, F. W. Niesman; 3, J. H. Warrington. Pullet: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2, W. A. Hoyt; 3, W. A. Hoyt. Cockerels: 1, E. G. Roberts; 2 and 3, W. A. Hoyt.

KILLARNEY POULTRY

There was a creditable display of poultry at the Killarney Fair recently. Following are some of the awards:

White Leghorn S.C.—Cock, 1 and 2, J. Beavis; 3, Bernard Johnson; hen, 1, 2 and 3, J. Beavis; cockerel, 1, 2 and 3, Cross Bros.

Brown Leghorn.—Cockerel, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders; hen, 1, J. J. Moir; 2 and 3, G. B. Monteith; cockerel, 1, 2 and 3, G. B. Monteith; pullet, 2, G. B. Monteith.

Minorca.—Cock, 1, G. Hoar; 2, Harry Hysop; hen, 1, G. Hoar; 2 and 3, H. Hysop; cockerel, 3, G. Hoar.

Buff Orpington.—Cock, 1, R. W. McCulloch; 2, W. A. McDonald; hen, 1 and 2, Cross Bros.; 3, R. McCulloch; cockerel, 1, 2 and 3, R. McCulloch; pullet, 1 and 2, R. McCulloch; 3, Cross Bros.

Barred Plymouth Rock.—Cock, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders; 3, W. S. Barker; hen, 1, W. J. Sanders; 2 and 3, J. Beavis; cockerel, 1 and 2, J. Beavis; 3, W. S. Barker; pullet, 1, 2 and 3, J. Beavis.

White Plymouth Rock.—Cock, 1 and 2, J. Beavis; hen, 1, 2 and 3, J. Beavis; cockerel, 1 and 2, J. Beavis; pullet, 1 and 2, J. Beavis.

Wyandottes S. L.—Cock, 1, Cross Bros.; 2, J. Beavis; hen, 1, 2 and 3, J. Beavis; cockerel, 1 and 2, J. Beavis; pullet, 1 and 2, J. Beavis.

White Wyandotte.—Cock, 1, W. J. Sanders; hen, 1 and 3, W. J. Sanders; 2, W. Kelloway; cockerel, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders; pullet, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders

Make Them Sound



A lame horse is a dead loss. Spavin, Curb, Splint, Ringbone, Swollen Joints and Bony Growths won't cure themselves. Yet you can cure these troubles and make your lame horse sound with

Kendall's Spavin Cure

just as thousands have done, and are doing today.

In the 40 years that this world's famous remedy has been on the market, Kendall's Spavin Cure has saved millions of dollars to horse owners.

Mounds, P.O., Olds, Alta.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a number of years with great success, and I think it can't be beaten as an all-around stable liniment for Kicks, Strains, Swelling of all kinds, Ringbone and Spavin".

ARTHUR FLETCHER.

No telling when you will need it. Get a bottle now—\$1—6 for \$5.

Our book—"A Treatise On The Horse"—free at your druggists or write us

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Rhode Island Red.—Cock, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders; 3, J. Beavis; hen, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders; 3, J. Beavis; cockerel, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders; 3, Ed. Machon; pullet, 1 and 2, W. J. Sanders; 3, Ed. Machon.

Turkeys.—Bronze old, male, 1, A. E. Foster; 2, R. McCulloch; 3, Jno. Whiles; female, 1, A. Burns; 2, R. McCulloch; 3, Jno. Whiles; young male, 1, Jno. Whiles; 2, Louis Whiles; female, 1, John Whiles; 2, Louis Whiles; A.O.V., male, 1, W. R. Mitchell; female, 2, W. R. Mitchell.

Geese.—Embden old, 1 and 2, Geo. B. Monteith; young, 2, Geo. B. Monteith.

Ducks.—Pekin young, 3, W. Archibald; Rouen, pair old, 1, G. Hoar; 2, E. L. Tweed; 3, A. Burns; young, 1, 2 and 3, Geo. Hoar.

A Justice of the Peace Guarantees this Cure by the Use of Doan's Kidney Pills

Mr. B. J. Thomas, Fisher River, Man., writes:—"I beg to acknowledge a receipt of thanks for the great benefit derived from the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. For some years I suffered from severe pains in my back and could hardly work at all, and when I stooped down to pick up anything I felt as if my back would break. I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and after taking two boxes I was completely cured and feel that I cannot speak too highly in their favor. It will be two years this April and am still cured and expect to stay cured."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

I, the undersigned, J.P. of Fisher River, do hereby take oath and swear, knowing the above statement to be true as testified. Knowing all men by this right.

Signed, L. C. ROGERS, J.P.,

Fisher River, Man.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box, or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The I. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

When ordering direct specify "Doan's."

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

Find out why *natural* asphalt makes roofing that lasts years longer than artificial "asphalt" or coal-tar. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

The Kant-leak Kleet waterproofs roof-seams and prevents nail leaks.

The Barber Asphalt Paving Company

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

Philadelphia

New York

San Francisco

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Manufactured by

ROCK CITY TOBACCO CO.

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ABSORBINE

Removes Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Cures, Filled Tendons, Soreness from any Bruise or Strain; Cures Spavin Lameness, Allays Pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.00 a bottle. After bottle, delivered. Book 1 E free. ABSORBINE, J.R., Liniment for mankind. For Synovitis, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, Swollen, Painful Varicose Veins, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1 and \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. Manufactured only by W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 248 Lyman Bldg., Montreal, Can.

Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg & Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

MISTLETOE ON APPLE TREES

The growth of the mistletoe on oak is now of very rare occurrence, but it flourishes luxuriantly in many parts of England on the apple trees.

Constipation

Is The Cause of More Sickness Than Anything Else.

If You Wish To Be Well You Must Keep The Bowels Open.
If You Don't, Constipation Is Sure To Follow.

MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

act on the bowels and promote their free and regular action, thus curing Constipation and all diseases arising from it.

Mr. Harry Revoy, Shanick, Ont., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying many remedies without success, I finally purchased Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills and found them most beneficial; they are indeed splendid pills and I can heartily recommend them."

Price 25c. per vial or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

HORTICULTURE

WHY NOT KEEP BEES?

Beekeeping for pleasure or profit is not extensively practiced in the Canadian West. As a rule, agriculture is not considered sufficiently remunerative to warrant it as a sole occupation. While some experienced beekeepers make a good living by devoting their whole attention to the apiary, the more generally practiced plan is that of having a few colonies of bees to supply honey for home use, and possibly derive a profit by marketing the surplus. Bee culture is a means of obtaining for human use a natural product which is abundant in almost all parts of the country, and which is lost, unless gathered by the honey bee. From its very nature beekeeping never can become one of the leading agricultural pursuits, but there is abundant opportunity for development. Not only is the honey bee valuable as a producer, but it is also one of the most beneficial of insects in cross-pollinating the flowers of various economic plants. Beekeeping is also extremely fascinating to the majority of people as a pastime, furnishing outdoor exercise, as well as intimacy with an insect whose activity has been a subject of absorbing study from the earliest times. It has the advantage of being a recreation which pays its own way, and often produces no mean profit.

As in all other pursuits of life, agriculture, too, has a dark side. Where any financial profit is derived, beekeeping requires hard work, and work at just the proper time; otherwise the surplus of honey may be diminished or lost. Few lines of work require more study to insure success. In years when the available nectar is limited, surplus honey is secured only by judicious manipulations, and it is only through considerable experience, and often by expensive reverses, that the beekeeper is able to manipulate properly to save his crop. Anyone can produce honey in seasons of plenty, but these do not come every year in most locations, and it takes a good beekeeper to make the most of poor years. When, even with the best of management, the crop is a failure through lack of nectar, the bees must be fed to keep them from starvation.

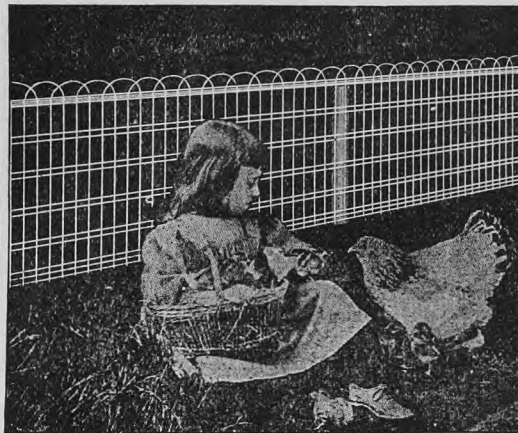
In successful beekeeping nothing takes the place of real experience. Commence with a few colonies, even one or two is best, and make the bees your companions at every possible opportunity. Note every change, whether of the bees, their development or work, and then by earnest thought strive to divine the cause. Great good will also come from visiting and even working for a time with other beekeepers, noting their methods, hives, sections, etc., strive by conversation to gain new and valuable ideas, and gratefully adopt whatever is found, by comparison, to be an improvement upon your own past system and practice.

During the fiscal year, ended March 31, 1909, there were 324,374 pounds of honey imported into Canada, representing over \$24,000. But the saving of this money is not of such importance as the pleasure of having fresh, luscious, home-gathered honey for use on the table. Beekeeping is remunerative, adds to the pleasures of home life and provides work for those who are not inclined to engage actively in agricultural work. There should be an apiary on almost every farm in Western Canada.

TIMBER ALONG HUDSON BAY ROUTE

Estimation of the timber along the proposed route of the Hudson Bay Railway was the main object of a party sent out during the summer of 1910 by the forestry branch of the Department of the Interior. The report of the head of the party (Mr. J. R. Dickson, B.S.A., B.S.F., Asst. Inspector of Forest Reserves) has just been published.

The party comprised the chief forester, with three field assistants and five others, including cook, canoe men, etc. They started at The Pas, and explored the country round Mitsiht lake, the Mitsiht river, the Grass river system



MR. RICHARD LANGTRY

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(including Wekusko lake and other lake expansions) Pakwa (or Pabwahigan) lake, Setting and Split lakes, and the Nelson river system, including Cross, Sipiwek, Wintering and Landing lakes. On their return journey the party came by way of the Minago (or Pine) river. The total distance covered, following the route of the proposed line, was about 235 miles.

At intervals of three to six miles along the route lines were run by compass at right angles to the route of travel. Each forester worked alone and covered on the average, four to six miles per day.

The total number of ties available in the district traversed is estimated at 360,000; these, at 3,000 to the mile, would be sufficient for about 120 miles of road. The saw-timber totals about nine and a half million feet, board measure. Dead tamarack and the largest of the close grained black spruce could be used for pile timber. There is an immense supply of fuelwood and pulpwood, but a good deal of the young timber is too small, as yet, even for pulpwood.

Spruce is practically the only timber large enough for ties and saw-timber. Poplar, birch and jack pine are found in quantity, but are "invariably too short, spindly, limby and crooked for any use save fuel and pulpwood." Scarcely any live tamarack is found; the party did not meet with two hundred green tamarack over ten inches in diameter during the whole of the summer.

The chief reason for the comparatively small supply of timber in the district is the fact that fires have so often run over it. The greatest of these occurred, respectively, eighty and forty years ago and few parts of the region explored escaped these. In many places, indeed, the fires evidently leaped over lakes a mile in width. Even the coming of the snow, which in most places puts an end to even the largest forest fire, does not always quench the fires, and they live all winter in the dry moss and break out again the next spring.

The attacks of insects have also caused much loss of timber in the region. Bark beetles are the greatest offenders. They have killed nearly all the tamarack and are now at work on the larger spruce. They attack live trees, which, having been weakened or killed, are thrown by the wind. A bad tangle of trunks, branches and other debris results, and finally a lightning flash sets fire to it, and the fire, if not checked by some fortunate circumstance, may run over miles of country.

PREVENTION OF FIRES.

The prevention of fire in this district is a problem of the greatest difficulty. Throughout the region there are practically no inhabitants, and the area is of such vast extent that, if a fire once starts, the chances of stopping it, even with good patrol system, would be far from bright. Indians in this region seem much more careful with fire than the white men.

Some attention was paid by the foresters to the calculation of the rate of growth of the different trees.

This was found to be slow, chiefly on account of the cold wet soil, which results from lack of drainage throughout the region. From Moose lake to Split lake—a distance of 200 miles—the drop is but 340 feet, an average of 20 inches to the mile. Of this 340 feet of fall, almost one-half is included in three escarpments, which produce cataracts on the rivers flowing into Hudson Bay. The general level character of the country results in the formation of vast muskegs.

In one hundred years white spruce reaches a diameter of eight to twelve inches, poplar of eight to ten inches and black spruce of four to five inches. Jack pine will not average six inches in diameter.

The author's conclusions in regard to the timber are not very optimistic. "There is probably enough timber available to build the rough construction work of the Hudson Bay Railway" is as far as he permits himself to go.

The topography, soil, vegetation, and climate of the country are briefly referred to, also the resources of the country in regard to agriculture, minerals, fish, game and fur animals.

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Riflemen who want an arm which will do justice to their skill should get a "Ross."

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Johnnie (whose undying curiosity overcomes even the dread of punishment): "Wh-wh-what spot, papa?"

IF THERE IS A WEAK SPOT

In Your System or a Faltering Organ
It Will Be Worse at This Time
of The Year

Vigor and Energy Run Low in Spring
Unless You Use

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

It may be the stomach, the heart, the lungs, the filtering or excretory organs, but if there is a weak point it is likely to show up at this time of year.

The blood is thin and watery. It fails to supply proper nourishment. The all-essential nerve force is lacking, and you feel the effects first in your weakest organ.

Your trouble may take the form of indigestion, you may have neuralgia or twinges of sciatic rheumatism. The cause is the same—weak blood.

Dr Chase's Nerve Food will help you as nothing else can, because it supplies in condensed and easily assimilated form the elements which are necessary for the strengthening and invigorating of the various organs of the body.

Every dose of this great restorative organ goes to form new, red corpuscles in the blood—to make the blood rich and red. The faltering organs resume their functions, appetite improves, indigestion becomes good, and gradually new energy and vigor find their way to every nook and corner of the body. To keep strong and well this spring use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food. 50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

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Give me a man broken down from dissipation, hard work, or worry from any cause, which has sapped his vitality.

Let him follow my advice for three months, and I will make him as vigorous in every respect as any man of his age.

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I can give back to any man what he has lost by abuse of the laws of Nature.

You Run No Risk in Using My Belt. I Take All Chances.

Do you doubt it? If so, any man or woman who will give me reasonable security can have my Belt, with all the necessary attachments suitable for their case, and they can

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Everyman should understand that physical power, large muscles, strength and endurance come from animal electricity. My treatment will pump every part of the body full of that, and perfection will result.

It not only restores vigor and increases nerve power, but it cures rheumatism, pains in the back and kidneys, indigestion and constipation, and all troubles which result from weakness of any vital organs.

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When Answering Ads Kindly Mention This Paper

Results of Motor Competition

The annual traction engine contest, held under the auspices of the Canadian Industrial Exhibition, was concluded last week under difficulties in connection with the plowing tests. Heavy rains the previous week interfered with the brake tests on the roads and delayed the work complete. But these same rains left that was to be plowed in connection with the abilities of the men and horses to carry themselves. There was a tough sod and beneath there was little on engine. In fact, encountering huge prairie roads beneath the plowfield near the engines were the final test. Most of the larger ones did not have sufficient surface. The men in the alert for a soft spot as the wheels began to cut, were hoisted. In short, huge of pulling 12 to 14 ordinary conditions, were compete with only 8, or toms at work.

The actual work was finishing in the middle of the week it was night before the men in elaborate details worked them to announce the classes and entries were 1016 of our issue of July making the awards the judges 150 points for the economy test; the brake; 50 points for the maximum test on the brake; 200 points for the plowing test, and 100 points for design and construction, giving a possible score of 500.

In class A the International Harvester Company had no opposition. Class C had seven entries, but the Canadian-

American 35 horse power engine was withdrawn. The Kinnard-Haines 28 horse power tractor won out, with an I. H. Co. 25 horse power engine second, a 30 horse power Rumely third, and the American-Abell Company's Universal fourth. Class C had nine entries, but the Buffalo-Pitts machine did not complete the tests. The Gas Traction Co. secured first place with their 50 horse power engine; Aultman Taylor, second, with a 60 horse power outfit; Kinnard-Haines, third, with a 45 horse power machine, and Sawyer-Massey Co., fourth, with a 45 horse power engine. Class D brought out eight engines that burn kerosene. The final score placed Kinnard-Haines at the top; Rumely Co., second; Gas Traction Co., third, and the Rumely Co., fourth. In Class F, for smaller steam engines, there were two entries, but Buffalo-Pitts Co. did not complete the test, so the American-Abell Co. captured the prize. There were four large steamers in Class G. One of the Sawyer-Massey entries did not finish the test. The award stood: Avery Co., Sawyer-Massey, Gaar-Scott.

The long series of figures submitted by the judges will receive attention in a later issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The column dealing with cost of fuel per acre plowed contains very interesting details. The engine in Class A plowed at 46.38 cents per acre. In Class B the cost ranged from 31.5 cents to 65.6 cents. In Class C the figures ranged from 35.63 to 98.94, though most of them were below 50 cents. The kerosene engines varied from 28.24 to 46.80 cents an acre. The steamer in Class F was credited with a fraction over \$1.00 an acre, and those in Class G ranged from 80.4 to 88.4 cents.

The accompanying table gives the standing of the engines in the various classes, with scores made in each of the four main subdivisions considered by the judges.

| Class | Manufacturer | Economy Test | Maximum Test | Plowing Test | Design and Construction | Total Score |
|-------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|-------------|
| A | International Harvester Co. | 122.8 | 40.4 | 149 | 75.5 | 387.7 |
| B | Kinnard-Haines | 131.4 | 41.5 | 160.3 | 81.1 | 414.2 |
| | I. H. Co. | 119.4 | 39.6 | 180.5 | 74 | 413.5 |
| | M. Rumely Co. | 120.1 | 41.0 | 138.3 | 79.5 | 378.9 |
| | American-Abell Co. | 110.9 | 38.9 | 139.2 | 79 | 368.0 |
| | Avery Co. | 123.3 | 36.7 | 112.2 | 93.5 | 365.7 |
| | Goold, Shapley & Muir | 111.0 | 37.9 | 128.8 | 79 | 356.7 |
| C | Gas Traction Co. | 126.2 | 39.6 | 171.1 | 87 | 423.9 |
| | Aultman Taylor | 143.3 | 38.4 | 152.2 | 86.5 | 420.4 |
| | Kinnard-Haines | 144.9 | 42.3 | 145.6 | 81 | 413.8 |
| | Sawyer-Massey | 127.4 | 45.6 | 149.0 | 87 | 409.0 |
| | I. H. Co. | 126.5 | 42.4 | 169.0 | 75.5 | 403.4 |
| | I. H. Co. | 126.6 | 44.1 | 150.6 | 74.0 | 395.3 |
| | Gaar-Scott Co. | 117.1 | 40.2 | 103.7 | 82.5 | 343.5 |
| | Goold, Shapley & Muir | 114.0 | 37.6 | 98.5 | 78.5 | 328.6 |
| D | Kinnard-Haines | 124.5 | 42.3 | 177.3 | 81.0 | 425.1 |
| | Rumely Co. | 144.0 | 45.4 | 131.8 | 76.5 | 411.5 |
| | Gas Traction Co. | 120.4 | 39.2 | 162.7 | 87.0 | 409.3 |
| | Rumely Co. | 133.8 | 43.0 | 147.1 | 79.5 | 403.4 |
| | I. H. Co. | 119.3 | 45.1 | 154.1 | 75.5 | 394.0 |
| | I. H. Co. | 130.1 | 41.6 | 142.2 | 75.5 | 389.4 |
| | I. H. Co. | 126.3 | 43.1 | 115.2 | 74.0 | 358.6 |
| | I. H. Co. | 91.6 | 40.2 | 122.1 | 74.0 | 327.9 |
| F | American-Abell Co. | 117.6 | 41.1 | 158.7 | 82 | 399.4 |
| G | Avery Co. | 148.0 | 47.3 | 158.6 | 93.5 | 444.4 |
| | Sawyer-Massey | 127.3 | 40.2 | 168.7 | 82.0 | 418.2 |
| | Gaar-Scott | 149.5 | 43.2 | 142.7 | 85.0 | 408.4 |

Note—Two or three engines had slight penalties for minor infractions of rules.

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Special attention has been given in the designing of the machine to render all working parts easily accessible.

The plant takes little power, and is simple to handle, being easily operated by one man.

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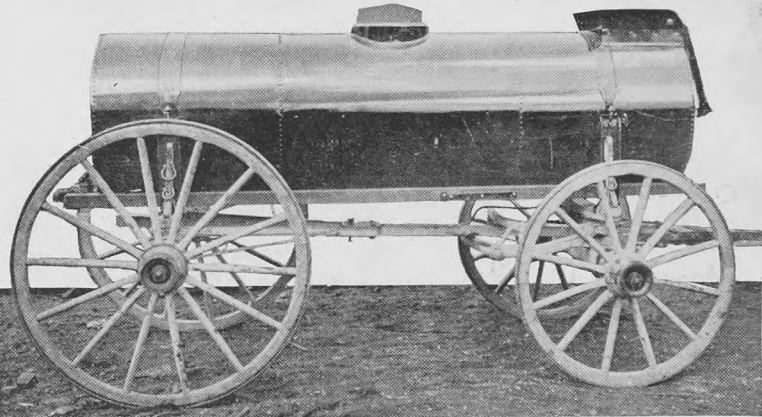
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Steel Shoes are always comfortable—can't be anything else. They are absolutely waterproof. You can work in them all day, and day after day, in slush, mud or rain, anywhere, and you can't get your feet wet. And when you remember how many cases of bad colds, rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, and even pneumonia can be traced back to wet feet—you can appreciate how Steel Shoes guard your health. And here's another thing!

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They easily outlast 5 to 6 pairs of the best ordinary leather work shoes or boots made. I have

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